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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The paper must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PITTSBURGH CUSTOM HOUSE.

Reorganization and Reduction of Force Unnecessary.

PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM HOUSE TO BE OVERHAULED.

Effect of Democratic Success on the Finances.

FIVE PER CENT. BONDS FLAT.

No New Orders from Europe, and No Prospect of Any.

END OF THE SAFE-BURGLARY TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1874.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Custom Houses.

In the investigations now going on, the Custom House at Pittsburgh will not be included, at least for the present, as that establishment is considered organized with equal regard for efficiency and economy. The officers now at work on the Philadelphia Custom House report, privately, that a considerable reduction could be made there. It is stated that a cutting down of the force about one-third would not detract from the effectiveness of the service at that point. Whether so large a reduction will be considered expedient, remains to be seen, but it is certain that a very thorough sifting will be applied.

The Five Per Cent. Loan.

Late advices received at the Treasury Department from the financial centers of Europe, state that the sale of the bonds of the five per cent. loan has almost suspended. No new orders have been received from the Syndicate, and the prospect does not seem encouraging, notwithstanding the statements of the Chief of the Loan Branch of the Treasury Department, just returned from London. One of the causes assigned for the depression is the success of the Democrats at the late elections and the consequent fears of their repudiation doctrines. The capitalists of Europe, who have largely invested their funds in American securities, do not relish even the temporary and limited power of the party that exerted every means at its command to destroy the Union.

Safe-Burglary Trial Ended.

The long protracted safe-burglary trial came to an impotent conclusion to-day. The jury, after being out since early Wednesday evening, came into court this morning and announced that they were unable to agree as regards Harrington and Whitely, but had agreed to the acquittal of A. B. Williams. Harrington has been the central figure during the whole trial, and public interest was directed entirely to him. The fate of Williams, who is an obscure personage, was scarcely thought of. Another trial of Harrington and Whitely is now necessitated. One of the District Judges accused a correspondent, whom he met on the street to-day, with persecuting "that poor boy" (Harrington). As this Judge may yet be called upon to preside over the trial of Harrington, this open expression of his bias for the accused is much commented upon.

Changes in Office of Supervising Architect.

The Secretary of the Treasury is disposed to make some changes in the subordinate posts of the office of the Supervising Architect. The Chief Clerk, Parsons, is set down for removal, the place to be filled by competitive examination. Christian Jacobs, an efficient officer, will be a competitor and it is believed will receive the appointment. Mr. Chandler, one of the finest draughtsmen and designers in the office of the Supervising Architect, and whose name has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Mullett, would not be able to accept the post if offered to him, for the reason that he has entered into a business partnership with Mr. Cabot, one of the first architects in Boston, and will resign in time to enter his new field with the new year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1874.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—INTERESTING STATISTICS AND IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that during the past year seventy-one national banks have been organized, with an authorized capital of $6,745,000. Three banks failed, and twenty have gone into voluntary liquidation. The actual increase of the national bank circulation during the year is $3,576,297. The total circulation outstanding November 1st, including $3,130,004 due to banks for unissued notes, was $55,957,366, leaving $6,072,754 yet to be issued of the $354,000,000 authorized. Since the passage of the Act of June 20th, 1874, forty-six national banks have been organized, with a capital of $4,919,000, to which circulation has been issued. Applications have been made for the organization of sixty-four other national banks, with a capital of $4,110,000, and circulation amounting to $4,560,000 has been assigned to these proposed organizations. Under section 4 of the Act of June 20th, 1874, $7,714,350 of legal tender notes has been deposited for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the same amount of national bank notes. The amounts issued to banks since June 20 1874, are as follows: To the district of Columbia $240,000, Virginia $81,850, West Virginia $18,000, North Carolina $36,000, Florida $27,000, Alabama $45,000, Texas $61,500, Kentucky $1,142,200, Tennessee $72,000, Ohio, $223,210, Indiana $635,076, Illinois $400,000, Michigan $126,000, Wisconsin $49,500, Iowa $211,500, Minnesota $117,000, Colorado $17,000; total $3,330,100. The amount authorized to be issued to banks already organized, is $3,707,000, and to be issued to proposed organizations $4,509,000, of which Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania receive none, but Ohio receives $1,256,000, Indiana $894,000, Illinois $495,000 and Iowa $235,000. The amount subject to withdrawal under sections 7 and 9 of the Act of June 20, 1874, in States having more than their proportion of circulation, is as follows: From four banks in New York city $1,288,558, from seventeen banks in Providence $2,818,160, from fifteen banks in Connecticut $3,004,120, from thirty-eight banks in Boston $12,853,725, from twenty in Massachusetts $2,533,225, from four in Maine $689,000, from seven in Vermont $575,000, from twelve in Baltimore $2,112,876, from one in Delaware $69,850, from forty-one in Pennsylvania $8,367,156, from eleven in New Jersey $880,000. The amount of circulation remaining unissued and the amount to be withdrawn, is, as before stated, $16,278,569. Total $47,350,752.

The Comptroller says: "If Congress should provide for the withdrawal of legal tender notes and the issue of national bank notes as needed in place thereof, when the amount of legal tender notes should be reduced to, say $300,000,000, the legal tender notes would then be issued and paid in proportion as they should be reduced in amount, the demand for them would increase, until finally, when the amount of bank notes issued should be largely in excess of the amount of legal tender notes outstanding, the national bank notes would themselves be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year on account of the difficulty or expense of obtaining lawful money with which to redeem them. The gold coin of the country would then make its appearance in answer to the demand for an additional amount of lawful money, and specie payment would follow. Redemption, in its proper sense, implies the exchange of a promise to pay for the thing promised, namely, coin or its representative, which is convertable into coin on demand. The effect of such redemption is to continue banks of issue to a legitimate business, which is the discounting of commercial paper. If banks of issue are obliged to pay their circulating notes once in sixty or ninety days, they must discount such promissory notes only as will certainly be paid within that time. If the payment of bank notes be frequently demanded, banks of issue cannot safely invest their capital in real estate loans, in doubtful stocks or bonds, in accommodation notes which require renewal or in loans on doubtful security, but must have their capital at all times invested in loans which will be promptly paid at maturity. Such a condition indicates a healthful business and promotes sound banking, and the reduction of the amount of legal tender notes, accompanied with such an increase of national bank notes as may be required, will secure a proper system of redemption, render free banking practicable and gradually restore specie payments without necessarily decreasing the amount of the circulating medium."

The following amendments to previous acts are recommended:

First, an amendment to section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1873, providing that if any shareholder or shareholders of banks whose capital stock is impaired, shall refuse, after six months' notice, to pay the assessment as provided in said section, a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such delinquent shareholder or shareholders may be sold to make good the deficiency.

Second. An amendment of section 2 of the National Bank act extending the limit of the liabilities of any associating person, company or firm for money borrowed, from ten per cent. of the capital paid in to five per cent. of capital and surplus for banks located in redemption cities, and one-tenth of the capital and surplus for other banks.

Third, also prohibiting the deposit or more than ten per cent. of the capital of a national bank with any private banker, or any person or association other than a national banking association.

Fourth, that no national banks shall be liable to make good any deficiency which may hereafter arise in any special deposit made with such bank unless a receipt shall be produced by the owner of such deposit in which the liability of the bank shall be distinctly stated.

Fifth, the repeal of the two cent stamp tax, or an act providing that all bills of exchange, checks or receipts in place of checks drawn upon any bank or banks, shall be subject to a stamp tax with a penalty of twenty dollars for each violation thereof.

The Comptroller renews the recommendations contained in his last two reports, for the passage of an act to prevent the issue and circulation of unauthorized currency, and requiring the words "counterfeit" or "illegal" to be stamped on all counterfeit or unauthorized issues; also his recommendation for the repeal of the fourth section of the Act of June 1st, 1870, so far as it applies to the organization of savings banks in the District of Columbia, and for the enactment in its stead of a general law in reference to such savings banks, with judicious conditions and restrictions.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

CUTLERS' BANQUET AT SHEFFIELD—SPEECH OF MINISTER SCHENCK.

LONDON, November 26.—The Cutlers' annual banquet was given at Sheffield this evening. A large and distinguished company attended. Lord Houghton proposed the toast "The United States, which, together with England, is engaged in the good work of preserving individual liberty." Minister Schenck replied. His countrymen, he said, were thankful above all things that they were at peace with the world. They were particularly satisfied that peace prevailed with England. Both countries had powerful reasons to maintain a good understanding. He believed that, if necessary, they could, united, withstand the whole world.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—VIEWS OF LORDS DERBY AND CARNARVON.

LONDON, November 26.—A deputation representing fifty-two Chambers of Commerce waited on Lords Derby and Cannarvon, Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, to present objections to the proposed Canadian Reciprocity treaty with the United States. Sampson Lloyd said that under the proposed treaty the manufacturers of England were placed at great disadvantage compared with those of the United States. The treaty was unfair in principle and would be exceedingly injurious in practical effect. He wished to submit, as a general principle, that in any case where a British colony or dependency negotiated a treaty with a foreign country, England should not be placed in a worse position than a foreign country.

Lord Derby replied that the Government fully agreed to this principle.

Mr. Barrow, representing Leads, said he did not desire to have a protective clause. He only wished Canada would not grant America anything more than England.

Mr. Behrens, representing Bradford, stated that there was a party in Canada which was so powerful that it might take action prejudical to England if the treaty was not clearly worded to prevent it. He asked for the insertion of a clause providing that the United States shall never have the right to claim any remission of duties not accorded to British commerce.

Lord Derby then replied at length. He said: "I do not know that we ever received a deputation in whose views we do so entirely concur. Your case is in substance acceded to absolutely, entirely. We agree with you on the main point, that in every negotiation of this kind it is the duty of the government to see that English trade and commerce are not placed at a disadvantage as compared with those of foreign countries. We should fail most grossly in our duty if for any consideration whatever we allowed the imposition of a differential duty against our own manufactures. That never was our intention. There is nothing in the proposed treaty, as we understand it, leading to that conclusion. I learn with some surprise that apprehensions are entertained upon the subject. As regards the difficulty of defining the articles mentioned in the schedule with sufficient clearness, something must be allowed for the good sense and faith of the two governments charged with the interpretation of the treaty. As for the danger of creating bad feeling between England and Canada if any provisions unfavorable to British trade are inserted in the treaty, I am firmly convinced no such provisions exist, and I agree that did they exist they would have created bad feeling. There is another side to the question. While protecting British trade, we are bound to look at the peculiar position of Canada in her relations to the United States. We are bound to place no unnecessary obstacles in the way of the great commercial relations between those countries. If any supposed interest of our own we objected to the treaty establishing such freedom, it is perfectly clear that discontent among loyal Canadians would result. Those attached to the Imperial government, who I believe immensely preponderate, would lend strength to the party which looks forward to annexation to the United States. I apprehend that the view of those who suppose this treaty establishes a differential duty in favor of America, is that duties on American goods were to be diminished at once, whereas duties on the same class of English goods were only to be reduced in a series of years. You say there is no guarantee of this in the treaty. The reason is the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a treaty with a foreign power. They are relations of a purely domestic character. If any Canadian Parliament were hereafter to seek to impose differential duties, the Governor General would be competent to reserve such an act for the consideration of the home Government. I make the statement clearly and distinctly, that there is nothing in this treaty which considering the relations of the mother country with the colonies, would make it possible for Canada to impose differential duties on England in favor of the United States."

Lord Carnarvon spoke in similar terms, pointing out that Canada had never shown any intention of imposing duties discriminating against England.

LORD RECTOR OF ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, November 27, 5 A. M.—Dean Stanley has been elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University by a majority of four votes, over the Marquis of Salisbury.

Spain.

ADVICES FROM BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, November 26.—An official dispatch from the Carlist headquarters claims a victory at San Marcial for the attacking party, who destroyed the Republican works and captured one hundred prisoners. Madrid papers assert that the greatest discord prevails among the Carlist chiefs in the North, and that General Dorregary has refused the chief command of the army.

France.

ELEVEN PERSONS BURIED IN THE SNOW.

PARIS, November 26.—A frightful mountain disaster is reported at the Great St. Bernard. Eleven persons were buried in the snow and it is supposed all have perished. No further particulars have yet been received.

South America.

THE ARGENTINE REBELLION DIES HARD.

LONDON, November 26.—The Director of the Bank of Buenos Ayres has received the following dispatch:

BUENOS AYRES, November 21.—The Indians who accompanied General Mitre have submitted to the Government. Railways are all at work. Mitre has fled to Pampas in the Southwest. It appears Mitre was never nearer the city than thirty leagues.

The following has also just been received:

MONTEVIDEO, November 25.—It is reported that the insurgent chief Arredondo has defeated General Rocca.

MONTEVIDEO, November 26.—The report that the Argentine insurgent chief Arredondo, had defeated the Government General Rocca, is confirmed. Arredondo captured Rocca's artillery and many of his men. The insurgent leader Tabuada, with five thousand men, has entered the province of Cardoba. A proclamation has been issued prolonging the state of siege for ninety days.

YOKOHAMA, November 26.—Sailed 23d, steamer Great Republic, for San Francisco. Arrived to-day, steamer Colorado, from San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—Steamships Russia and Goethe, from New York, and Ohio, from Baltimore, arrived out.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—Steamships Prussian, from Montreal, and Vaderland, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 27, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000. Consols 93¼@93⅜; United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 105¾; 1865, new 5's, 103¾. New York Central, 94; Erie, 20¼@20⅝.

PARIS, November 27.—Rentes 61 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 27—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 8⅛d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 3,500 American. Breadstuffs firm. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 24,000 quarters, of which 17,000 quarters were American. Red Western spring wheat 8s 4½@8s 10d; red winter 8s 3½@8s 6d. Corn 38s@38s 3d. Tallow 42s 3d.

CASUALTIES.

Woman Fatally Burned a Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., November 27, 1874.

Last evening Mrs. Gilbert Robinson, residing on Ninth street, was frightfully burned and will die. She was under the influence of liquor, and, it is supposed, had lain down to sleep in front of the fire, when her clothes were ignited by coals falling from the grate. The unfortunate woman gave birth to a child to-day, which was still born.

Fatal Boiler Explosion—Young Lady Accidentally Shot by Her Brother.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., November 27, 1874.

The boiler of a portable saw mill near Cumberland, this county, exploded yesterday, instantly killing two men, and severely wounding two others. The mill is a total wreck.

Miss Jenny Jakers, living a short distance from here, was accidentally shot by her brother, who was handling his rifle preparatory to going out to hunt.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Citizens in Arms Against the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., November 27, 1874.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have erected their poles the entire length of Main street, authorized to do so by the City Council. The citizens are very indignant and are demonstrating earnestly against it. One pole, planted in front of the new Court House, was cut down this morning by a County Commissioner. An employee of the telegraph company, working on top of it at the time, refused to get down. Others threaten to cut down the poles situated in front of their buildings.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Riot on the Chartiers Valley Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 27, 1874.

Four men, named Seaburn, Rentz, McKinley and Hammond, attacked the train hands on the Chartiers road on the arrival of the train yesterday evening. Some shots were fired and some terrible hand to hand fighting was done. Superintendent Pitcairn has ordered the prosecution of the assailants for riot.

Thieves in a Fort Wayne Drug Store Captured by the Clerk.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 27, 1874.

Late last night, as John Martin, a drug store clerk, came in to go to bed, he discovered a man lying full length under the counter and another crouching near the window. Catching the one near the window by the throat, he hung on and called two passing policemen, who arrested the men and locked them. It was a lucky escape for Martin, as one of the thieves had his revolver drawn upon him. The prisoners were named Edwards and Hueback, and had upon their persons over five hundred dollars worth of watches and jewelry which they had just taken out of the case.

Homicide at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., November 26, 1874.

"Sailor Jack," *alias* Daniel Wilkinson, a puddler in the Ohio City iron mill, was shot and killed by James Lawless, in his saloon, last night. Lawless delivered himself to the authorities. There are fears of a mob to-night.

Arrest of a Philadelphia Insurance Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—George F. Hilt, *alias* J. E. Batchelder, was arrested at his residence, Seventeenth and Tioga streets, this morning, charged with forging United States bonds and insurance bonds. Hilt is Secretary of the Safeguard Insurance Company of this city, recently under examination by the Insurance Commissioners. Hilt was taken before the United States Commissioner and held in ten thousand dollars bail for a further hearing Wednesday next, when the officers promise additional and important testimony. The story told by the officers is that Hilt, when in this office at 48 New street, New York, June 7th, under the name of J. E. Batchelder, where he has at intervals since been doing business with seven or eight others. Captain Irving, of the New York detectives, two days ago went to the place, which was vacated last Saturday, and found two five thousand dollar United States bonds, one of ten thousand dollars, and some insurance bonds alleged to have been forged by Hilt, the prisoner.

A Little Misunderstanding at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., November 27.—Ben. Ferguson, collector on one of the ferry boats running between this city and Louisville, was shot at last night by A. H. Singleton, of Louisville, and came near losing his life, the ball grazing his right ear. Mrs. Singleton crossed the river, returned and told her husband that the lady had been insulted by the collector. Ferguson is a gentleman of high social standing in the community and indignantly denies the charge. Officers are in pursuit of Singleton.

A Woman Drowns her Infant in Northampton County.

FREEMANSBURG, PA., November 26.—During last night some one entered the house of Allen Glass and carried off his infant child, which was found in a crib beside the bed occupied by Mrs. Glass.

FREEMANSBURG, PA., November 27.—The mother of the supposed stolen child, whose body was found in the Lehigh river this morning, after confessing to having thrown it in the river yesterday morning, was immediately arrested and taken to the Northampton county prison at Easton.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Lower Lake region and Ohio Valley, cloudy and colder weather, with light rain or snow, variable winds and rising barometer during a portion of the day. For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather in the interior, slightly colder in temperature and continued high barometer.

Mrs. Sartoris is expected in Paris next Monday.

Copper Bottom beat American Girl at Poughkeepsie, Thursday. Time—2:25½, 2:27, 2:32¼.

Dr. Asa Hill, formerly editor of the *American Dental Recorder*, died Thursday, at Norwalk, Conn., of heart disease.

Governor Hartranft assisted at the unveiling of a soldiers' monument at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, on Thanksgiving day.

The Dominion of Canada has asked space at the Centennial Exhibition. Director General Goshorn has made a favorable reply.

The total vote in Dakota for delegate to Congress was: Kidder, Republican, 4,507; Armstrong, Democrat, 2,189; Kidder's majority 2,408.

The steamers Parthia and England, from Liverpool: Anglia, from Glasgow; Canada, from London, and Silesia, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

T. T. Broocks, convicted of embezzlement while President of the Merchant's National Bank of Petersburg, has been sentenced to five years in the Albany Penitentiary.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE total run of coal on the late rise was 7,848,000 bushels.

J. PERCIVAL, agent of the Kloman Mine, Michigan, is in the city on a brief visit.

DR. SCARBOROUGH has writen a letter formally accepting the Bishopric of the diocese of Southern New Jersey.

THE Howard-Lowry Investigating Committee met yesterday afternoon. The session was with closed doors, but it is understood that all that was done was the examination of the measurements.

YESTERDAY MORNING a large number of Knights Templar of this and Allegheny cities left for New Orleans, to attend the Triennial Convocation of the Grand Commandery of the United States. The party will be absent about two weeks.

THE Gas Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday afternoon and decided to recommend the erection of a large number of street lamps. What's the use of more lamps when sufficient gas light can not be obtained from those now erected?

REV. J. S. Malone, Rector of the First Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, East Liberty, will conduct divine services in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, on to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. All are invited, as notice of an organization will be given.

JOHN M. DAY, of Des Moines, Iowa, is in the city, a guest of the St. Charles. Mr. Day has been at work for some months in raising means to build a narrow gauge railway from Washington to Waynesburg, and with satisfactory success, he assures us that the work of construction will soon be entered upon.

THE charitable societies will find a deserving family on Fifth avenue, near the new market house. Yesterday, Mr. Sayers, sixty-four years of age, died, leaving a wife and four children destitute. He has no relatives here and those elsewhere could not be heard from yesterday. The members of the Relief Engine Company offered all aid possible.

A CROWD of seven boys was brought before Mayor Fleming, last evening, charged on oath of John Winn, foreman of the foundry of Bissell & Co., on Darragh street, Allegheny, with malicious mischief. The boys were engaged in a snowing match, and broke seventeen panes of glass in the windows of the foundry. They were held for a hearing Monday.

A PRIZE FIGHT came to the Mayor's office yesterday stating that there had been a riot among the miners at the Duquesne Coal Works, near Mansfield, and that two men had been shot and slightly wounded, and that the police officers, Kelly and Kramer, who were on duty in that locality, had been fired upon. Chief Irwin sent two more officers to the scene of the disturbance. Further intelligence of the affair appears in our telegraphic columns.

THE *Leader* says: "It takes two-thirds of all the members of Council to pass an ordinance under suspension of the rules—that's the reason why the big majorities Wednesday on the salary reductions didn't put the ordinances through." It does not require two-thirds to pass an ordinance under the Wallace act, but "a majority of the members *elected* to each branch." There are seventy-four members in the Select Council, and hence it requires thirty-eight votes to pass a bill through that branch.

FLOUR

273 GROCERIES 275

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

CHECKERED FRONT,

THE

HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River, Golden Fleece, AND **Snow Flake FLOURS**

TEAS, ROAST COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS, NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, TOBACCOS, FISH, CLEVELAND AND LOUISVILLE LIME.

ALSO, A COMPLETE LINE OF

GROCERIES.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET.

WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE:

96 and 98 Water and 77 First Avenue.

☞ NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Troy, West Virginia, will be dedicated on the 13th day of December, by Rev. S. Lowther.

The Committee on Freedmen of the Presbyterian General Assembly, make an earnest appeal for aid. A general collection for that purpose will be taken up on the first Sabbath in December.

The Presbyterian church at Sharpsburg, dedicated last week, is large, convenient and beautiful. It consists of a main audience room, two Sabbath school rooms and a session room, all of them admirably arranged. The entire cost was over $25,000, all of which was provided for before dedication.

The Unity congregation of the Blairsaille Presbytery had their Centennial and dedication of their new church on Tuesday last. Notwithstanding the cold weather, there was a great concourse of people in attendance all day. The building is one of the finest country churches in Western Pennsylvania.

The Young Men's Home, a monument to the Christian Association of this city, still continues in active operation, relieving the needs and distresses of thousands. During the past year 12,318 destitute and homeless persons were relieved; 67,388 free meals and 56,523 free lodgings were furnished; 463 religious services were held which were attended by 64,924 persons. When such results are achieved, who can say the "Home" is not a public blessing; who can withhold aid according to his ability from a charity so unmixed with selfishness and so beneficent?

M. W. Jacobus, D.D., of Allegheny Seminary, writes from San Francisco, summing up as follows: "As to the entire trip I may say that we arrived not more fatigued than often in traveling from Pittsburgh to New York. The scenery of Echo Canyon, and of the rounding of Cape Horn, I will not attempt to describe. The combination at the latter point of mountain, and abyss, and river, in wildest variety; the gorges inlaid with cloud and rolling mist, like water courses; the tall pines in full foliage, hung with white laces or dressed in bridal overskirts upon the dark green; the snowpeaks looming up above all; and the underbrush illuminating the picture with all the autumn tints—these things in one of the rarest, richest views I have ever seen in any land."

Bishop Domenec has issued a lengthy circular letter to the Catholic clergy and laity, directing a renewal of the consecration of the diocese. The following extract explains the purpose: "We direct that this renewal of the Solemn Consecration of our diocese to the Sacred Heart of Jesus be made under the protection of the Immaculate heart of Mary. For this purpose we have selected the 8th of December, the day on which the Church celebrates the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, the Patroness of the Catholic Church of America, as the day of our Consecration to the Heart of Jesus, her Divine Son. This act will be pleasing to her maternal heart. We trust that she will intercede for us that our Consecration be accepted by her Divine Son."

The *Catholic* says: There is a startling fact that many of our younger and middle class priests are dying. One last week, and three sick this week unto death, and another in a very dangerous state. This is an assertion which is worthy of our deepest consideration. Our readers love their priests, and would be sorry to hear of their troubles and sickness, and yet the fact is apparent, that they are overworked. Take from any class that you please, the laborer on the railroad, the clerk in the bank, the editor of our papers, and you will find the Catholic priest is the most overworked, the worst paid, the worst fed, and the most forsaken of all classes. He gives up all, father and mother, brother and sister, and all friends, devotes himself entirely to his congregation, and when sickness comes is the most God-forsaken, apparently, creature on the face of the earth.

FIRE RECORD.

Van Wert, Ohio—$2,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., November 26, 1874.

A fire broke out this morning in the residence of Mrs. Hackathorn, and partially destroyed the building and furniture. The loss is twenty-five hundred dollars, insured for one thousand. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Grand Rapids—$65,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., November 27, 1874.

A fire broke out last night in the fourth story of Crawford Brothers' grocery store on Pearl street and burned all but the ground floor. Mohi & Schneider's cigar manufactory in an adjoining room, was also destroyed, their whole stock being destroyed. At one time the opera house, adjoining, was on fire, and it was feared the whole square would be destroyed, but the flames were under control, so that only the first building was destroyed. It was owned by Mr. Lovett. The estimated loss on building and stock is sixty-five thousand dollars, fully insured.

Cleveland—$10.000.

CLEVELAND, November 27.—The refining house of Merriam & Morgan's Paraffine Works, located on Kingsbury Run, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with the machinery and a quantity of paraffine. Loss $10,000; insured for $6,000 in the Armenia Fire and Marine, of Pittsburgh, Aetna and Franklin.

General Sheridan, in a telegram to Adjutant General Townsend, denies the report that gold miners have invaded the Black Hills. He says the report doubtless arose from the prospecting parties in the hills north of Lorraine City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where gold has lately been discovered.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

PRICES FOR THE HARD TIMES.

10 lbs A Sugar	$1 00
Fresh Roasted Coffee	24 cts
This Season's (New) Tea	50 cts
Choice Winter Wheat Flour	$6 00
Mince Meat, 5 lb pail	50 cts
German Sago	10 cts
Corn, per can	15 cts
Tomatoes, (3 lbs) per can	15 cts
New Fruit Jellies, in glass	10 cts
Baking Powder, every variety	12 cts
New Prunes	10 cts
New Raisins	12 cts
New Currants	8 cts
Dried Peaches	8 cts
Beans, per can	18 cts
Peas (small early) per can	25 cts
Table Peaches (3 lbs) per can	38 cts
Strawberries, per can	20 cts
Blackberries, per can	20 cts

Retail House with Wholesale Prices

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THANKSGIVING AT BEAVER.

Entertainment at College Hall—Brilliant Assemblage—Superb Instrumental and Vocal Music—Essays, Recitations, Etc.—The College—What it Was and Is.

Thanksgiving day rounded up grandly to the denizens of the staid, well-to-do town of Beaver, and neighboring villages. The delightful weather and pleasant events of the day conspired to make the occasion more than ordinarily delightful.

College Hall was comfortably filled in the evening with the elite of the community, to enjoy the charming entertainment given by the pupils of Beaver College and Musical Institute, notwithstanding an admission fee was charged to aid in purchasing books for the college library. This elegant hall, in the newly erected part of the main college building, is admirably arranged for concerts and entertainments, and is fitted up with much taste.

The exercises opened with an overture on the organ, followed by an essay, "The Wandering Winds," by Miss Emma Patterson, of Bridgeport, Ohio, a most excellent composition, and read with a modest air. A piano duet, "The Wandering Jew Waltz" was beautifully executed by Miss Harwood, Farmington, Ohio, and Miss Reis, New Castle, Pa. Mr. Alex. Johnston, Columbiana, Ohio, repeated in costume, "Black Hawk's Address," followed by a vocal solo by Mrs. Dr. R. T. Taylor—"Consider the Lilies," composed by Topliff. It was executed finely, and artistically, too. This lady has been instrumental in bringing up the vocal department to its present fine condition, and is an artiste herself of rare culture and merit. She is still in charge of the department of voice culture, and her presence on this occasion was a source of much pleasure to hosts of her admiring friends. "The Young Gray Head," written by Miss Cecilia Richards, Bellevue, Pa., was received with enthusiastic fervor, as it richly merited. Prof. Jackson and Mr. Dunlap sang charmingly, "How Dear to Me the Hour," Miss Nicol, Economy, performed skillfully at the piano. Next an essay, "Proverbs," by Miss Addie Morton, Cleveland, Ohio, had some admirable things. The solo, "Poor Thing Am I Old May Be," by Miss M. M. Young, Monongahela City, Pa., received an encore, as it richly deserved. It was superb. Miss A. Morton, gave even more pleasure by her fine rendering of "Lucrezia Borgia"—piano solo—then her essay. She handled the grand piano with skill. Recitation, "The Spinning Wheel"—by Miss Clara Steumonns, Cadiz, Ohio, was made by her more poetic than the plain name would indicate. Misses Howell and Patterson, sung "Where the Rippling Streamlet Flows," and merited and received an encore. Their voices "rippled" most harmoniously. Prof. Jackson, the Principal of the Musical Department, performed a solo on the piano—"The Mountain Stream"—most daintily, and was heartily applauded. The Professor in his performance on the organ and piano, and vocalistic part during the evening, gave abundant evidence of his culture and skill. The "College Messenger," by Miss Lou Knox, Chicago, Illinois, was full of *bon mots*, and sparkled with happy hits. The representation in costume of "A German's Idea of the Temperance Movement," by Mr. R. W. Stifley, was ludicrous and an encore was vociferously called. The closing song by the College Choir—"Great and Marvelous Are Thy Works"—under the skilled lead of Mrs. Dr. Taylor, was a fitting finale.

The unanimous sentiment at the close of this delightful performance was, that it was the most meritorious throughout of any performance of the kind every given by the pupils. Persons conversant with the early history of the institution were surprised at the wonderful improvement which had taken place in every department of the College, as well as the Musical part.

This College, under the able administration of Rev. Dr. R. T. Taylor, who has been President for nearly a score of years, has developed with much rapidity, from being a small seminary for young ladies, and with meagre facilities, into a large College, with first-class accommodations in every respect. The building are large and nicely furnished, location unsurpassed for healthfulness, and the course of study and thorough training in the college department, render it equal to the best in the country. The boarding accommodations are very fine and we are not surprised to find so many boarding pupils upon the roll. President Taylor deserves many encomiums for his skillful management of this institution. He is ably supported by Chief Justice Agnew, of the Board of Trustees, Hon. J. F. Drake, Vice President, who is a devoted friend of education. Among the Board we name Judge J. W. F. White, of Pittsburgh, Judge Hice, of Beaver county, T. McCreery, Esq., banker, of Beaver, Dr. W. G. Taylor, Phillipsburgh, Cyrus Clarke, New Castle, Alexander Bradley, Esq., and Hon. S. J. Cross, Rochester. With such able and successful men in counsel with, President Taylor may well feel proud of the institution for which he has done so much to lift it to to its present eminence.

THAT CHICAGO CASE.

Cullin Before the Court on a Habeas Corpus—He is Remanded to Jail to Await a Requisition.

Chief Fox, of the depot police, has advices from Chicago to the effect that Cullin was indicted for the larceny of $20,000 from John J. McGrath, of that city, and not for forgery, as has been previously stated. He left Chicago more than three weeks ago, and Pinkerton's detectives had been searching for him all over the country. It seems that the fugitive has been in New York nearly all the time since his flight, but for some reason not explained he was returning to the West. He has been engaged in extensive forgeries, and more than twenty indictments will be found against him at the next term of the Cook county court.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Collier on the bench, Cullin's case was called up. Captain Reed, the respondent, set forth in his affidavit that he had held Cullin on an information made before Acting Mayor McMasters, by Officer Fox, of the Union depot, on information received from J. J. McGrath, who said that Cullin had stolen $20,000 from him, at Chicago, while in his employ as confidential clerk. The certified copy of an indictment of the Grand Jury of Cook county, Ill., against Cullin, charging him with larceny, was also presented.

On the other side, Mr. Powers, the counsel for the prisoner, said that the charge was a trumped up one, and he did not believe it could be proved. He asked the discharge of the prisoner.

The Court said that it considered the ground sufficient to hold the prisoner, and so decided.

The counsel for the defense then asked that a time be asked for a hearing, and

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA has started a fund for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers. Pittsburgh has not.

THE storm of Monday and Tuesday last was very severe on the Lakes, but the disasters to shipping were very few, owing to the signal number of vessels afloat at this season of the year.

THE Swedish Society for the Promotion of the Production of Iron has resolved to spend ten thousand dollars to make a good exhibition of that industry at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

THE Democratic Board of County Commissioners of Cook county, Illinois, (Chicago) has begun the work of Democratic reform by increasing the salaries of those under its control. Democratic reform, generally, is reform backwards.

THE latest Washington sensation, that JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was to be appointed Minister to Russia, turns out to be a lie, like all the rest. The safe thing to do, all the time, is to give no heed to the stories telegraphed from Washington to the New York papers.

IN FAIR weather and foul, the New York *World* may always be relied upon as a zealous and faithful champion of the vital interests of the Democracy. Just now it is engaged in an earnest argument to show that the tax on whisky ought not, under any circumstances, to be increased.

APPEARANCES indicate that the termination of the New York longshoremen's strike can not be far off. The shipping movement has not been materially interfered with by the demonstration, and the predicted arrest of the whole export business of the port turns out to have been one of the most costly false prophecies on record.

THE New York *Herald* has lately published so much bogus Washington news that it has at length been compelled to displace its chief correspondent at that point. The industrious but injudicious fabricator is, however, to be assigned a leading position in the home "intellectual department" of that paper, so that his shining abilities will not be lost to an admiring world.

DESCRIBING a recent Democratic jollification in Yazoo City, Miss., the local newspaper makes special mention of the fact that the national ensign was greeted all along the line of the procession with vociferous enthusiasm—"something," it says, "that we haven't seen since the surrender." All of which is easily accounted for by the fact that Southern Democrats hope to gain, under the national flag, all that they unavailingly strove for under the banner of the Lost Cause.

THE Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, encouraged by the success of its late Industrial Exhibition, at which it cleared $56,000, proposes to purchase the lot on which its exhibition was held, being the square bounded by Thirteenth, Market and Juniper streets, and erect on it a building for the purpose of a permanent display, which shall not only be a show but a technical and art school, something after the Kensington Museum, in London. The estimated cost is two millions of dollars.

FROM the proceedings of the pig iron men, at their meeting lately held in Philadelphia, the chief objection to keeping the furnaces longer in blast was the high price of anthracite coal. The owners of the furnaces want to shut down for the purpose of forcing down the price of coal. This would seem to be a purely local reason. It does not apply, here, where coke and raw bituminous coal are used, and a suspension of the production in the anthracite region need not, therefore, involve a like suspension here.

A DISPATCH from Washington, which we hope is true, states that Secretary FISH has not in any way committed himself to the support of the Canadian Reciprocity treaty, or given any opinion upon the subject, but simply sent it to the Senate to test the temper of that body and the country upon the subject. We cannot see the necessity for testing either the Senate or the country upon the Reciprocity question; but if Mr. FISH will only keep his hands off, we have no doubt the Senate will speedily give the treaty its quietus.

LOUISVILLE has just organized a Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange. Should the spirit apparently evinced by the promoters be faithfully carried out, it will not be long before that city takes rank among the principal manufacturing centers of the country. Every leading manufacturer, together with a large number of the best mechanics and most prominent merchants, were represented, and in all that was said and done there was the voice and sentiment of a firm determination to make Louisville a great manufacturing city, which we should rejoice to see it become.

ARCHBISHOP BAILEY says there is nothing in the ecclesiastical polity of his church which interferes or can interfere with his allegiance to the civil government under which he lives. Yet, when the Privy Council of England commands Cure ROUSSELOT, of Montreal, to give consecrated burial to the body of GUIBORD, a dead printer who belonged to an excommunicated society, Cure ROUSSELOT declares that he will go to jail before he will bury the remains in consecrated ground. His religion, he pleads, will not permit him to obey the orders of the civil government. Either he or the Archbishop must be wrong. Which is it?

THE West is beginning to feel the quickening of a newer life. The Chicago papers state that fully $9,000,000 of currency have been sent from that point into the hog and corn-raising districts of Northern Illinois and Southern Iowa within the last two weeks; which, with what has been sent from other points, cannot fail to make money very abundant in those sections of the country. The banks, too, notwithstanding this drain, are in ample funds, having $11,000,000 more on deposit than at any time since the panic. Hogs and grain are pouring into the city in unprecedented quantities, and the general business outlook is very encouraging.

IN AN article on "The Ku-Klux Question, North and South," the Louisville *Courier-Journal* compares the disturbances in the mining regions of Pennsylvania with the outbreaks of Southern lawlessness, and finds a resemblance between the Molly Maguires of the North and the Ku-Klux of the South.

It so happens, however, that the accounts of the disturbances in the mining regions of Pennsylvania were pure fabrications, got up by the sensational correspondent of a New York daily. There have been no such outrages in the mining regions as those the *Courier-Journal* comments on and whatever crimes may be committed in that quarter the local authorities are both willing and ready to punish.

STRENUOUS efforts are now being organized by the free trade interests to sweep away, or, at least still further reduce, the duties on iron and coal, which, if successful, would almost utterly destroy those important interests. Any further tariff legislation of an adverse character would inevitably, in the present depressed condition of the industries and business of the country, prove a national calamity, and no labor on the part of our manufacturers should be spared to prevent it. Home products must be protected in order to enable producers and manufacturers to continue business, and furnish their laborers and employees with work. Indeed, the present depressed condition of business is a strong argument for the passage of a considerably higher protective tariff law than that which now exists. It is in this direction that changes must be made, if at all.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* draws a comparison between the Cabinet of General JACKSON, when he was President, and that of General GRANT, and the advantage of the comparison is clearly on the side of the latter. JACKSON'S Cabinet was made up of very small and inferior men, and with all the blunders GRANT has made in choosing Cabinet officers, he never had one who would not compare favorably with the very best of the JACKSON lot. There is a wide difference, though, in the surroundings of the two. The Washington correspondent had not been invented in JACKSON'S time, and there were, consequently, no chances to serve up, daily, the little peccadilloes of Cabinet officers, as there are now. The Cabinet Minister, then, was not the subject of a daily investigation. If he had been, JACKSON could not have kept his weak old Cabinet together for a month. The times are changed, since JACKSON ruled, and altogether for the better, in that a much higher grade prevails among the men who now fill Cabinet offices than was then demanded, and the real trouble consists in the fact that the standard of the present day calls for still better men than any the President has yet managed to find.

AFFAIRE ARNIM.

According to a Berlin dispatch of the 26th instant, the German Government has relaxed the rigor of Count ARNIM'S imprisonment, having withdrawn the surveillance of the police. The meaning of the statement seems to be, that though still in prison, the Count is no longer constantly attended by a policeman. Heretofore he has been allowed to receive visitors only in the presence of that functionary. As one chief concern of the Government has been the recovery of certain documents of which the prisoner was believed to retain illegal control, it may be that the relaxion of rigor referred to indicates that the papers have been recovered. It was stated a few days ago that the papers in question had been dispatched from London, where the Count was stated to have deposited them for safety. By this time, also, the important witness in the ARNIM case, said to have been found in this country and persuaded to give testimony on the trial, must have arrived at Berlin. The prosecution may consequently feel so far master of the position as to be independent of any efforts Count ARNIM might make, through visitors or other agents to embarrass the suit, and it therefore relieves him of the strict supervision no longer thought necessary.

This "affaire ARNIM," as it is spoken of in Berlin, has strikingly illustrated what may be called the surveillance to which kings and princes are subjected at the present day. Recalling how every step in this process against the German diplomatist has been watched and discussed by the press and the public, not only in Germany, but in every civilized country, one feels how far we are from the time when emperors, kings and princes used to arrest and imprison persons, great and small, at their good pleasure. At the recent Lord Mayor's banquet in London, Mr. DISRAELI, arguing that Englishmen of the laboring classes might well enough be political conservatives as they had many things worth "conserving" said, that they "have inherited personal rights which the nobility of other nations do not yet possess. Their persons and their homes are sacred. They have no fear of arbitrary arrests or domiciliary visits." Of course every hearer and reader of the speech supposed that the Prime Minister alluded to the case of VON ARNIM, and his denial that he did so has probably convinced nobody that the obvious interpretation of the remark was erroneous. Neither Englishmen nor Americans have been able to regard the great Berlin process either with favor or with the indifference of a quiet assumption that it was as it ought to be. They have, we fancy, generally suspected that, whatever the Count's offense might have been, there was some what arbitrary and incompatible with magna charta and the British "Bill of Rights" in the proceedings against the offender. Remembering, however, that the Prussian Government has always been rather arbitrary or even despotic, foreigners have been content to learn that Count ARNIM has been dealt with in accordance with recognized methods administered by judges of excellent repute for independance and honesty. It has seemed enough to recall the old boast, "there are judges in Prussia."

In Berlin and throughout the German empire this VON ARNIM case has excited intense feeling, creating undoubtedly the liveliest sensation that the Fatherland has known since the close of the late war with France. Perhaps no class has taken so deep an interest in the subject as the aristocracy, the *Junkers* or the squirearchy, as they may be called. Indeed, the interest they appear to feel in the matter, may be said to be almost personal. VON ARNIM is one of themselves, and one of whom all the others have been exceedingly proud. Generally admitted to be a man of excellent talents in diplomacy and statesmanship, he seemed to them much abler than he really was. They magnified his powers and virtues, as a practical exemplification or demonstration of the truth, that a man might be an aristocrat and yet equal to the highest employments in the State. By his class he was often spoken of as the very man to succeed BISMARCK in office, and there was an increasing number who thought it a pity that he could not take the place at once.

On the other hand, it is easy to believe what we are told, that the degradation of this typical *Junker* has been of the Liberals. They seem to have feared his probable appointment sooner or later to the position filled by the great Chancellor. At any rate they, and no doubt many others, admire and applaud BISMARCK for the stern and consistent rigor with which he has proceeded against even so high-placed a nobleman guilty of, or at least charged with, crime. This impartiality is, however, a characteristic of Prussian administration. "No respect of persons" has long been a rule there.

The Ultramontane party is also represented as greatly gratified by the fall of VON ARNIM, a statement which flatly contradicts the assertion often made that the count's sympathy with Ultramontanism was what placed him in antagonism to BISMARCK. It seems that Count ARNIM, a warm friend of Dr. DOELLINGER, has in several ways made himself disagreeable to the Ultramontane chiefs, and they therefore think his overthrow a providential dispensation, and likely to have results beneficial to the Church of Rome.

But it is important to know that BISMARCK disavows having had any, the slightest agency in initiating the VON ARNIM process. It would seem that the Chancellor did not even know of the affair until it had been fairly set on foot. Prince HOHENLOHE, VON ARNIM'S successor in the French embassy, discovered that important documents had disappeared from the archives of his department, and inquiry for their whereabouts was the beginning of the case. As to the truth of the statement there seems no reason to doubt.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana, which is Democratic, has decided that colored children are not entitled to the public school benefits of that State, because the State Constitution provides that only the children of "citizens" are entitled to those benefits, and that colored people not having been "citizens" when the State Constitution was adopted, the Fourteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, subsequently adopted, does not supersede this provision of the State Constitution. This places the State above the Nation. It makes the State Constitution nullify the provisions of the National Constitution, and is a decisive illustration of the tendency of the Democratic party to place itself upon a strict State Rights platform. CALHOUN never claimed more for his State, than this, in the days of Nullification; and we may as well make up our minds to the fact that we have got to fight over again the old battle of States Rights and Nullification. Leaving out of view, altogether, the immediate occasion of this decision, the doctrine that a State Constitution is above and superior to the National Constitution, and annuls it, is simply monstrous. But it is Democratic, and it is the doctrine that will prevail wherever Democracy prevails.

FEELERS in the direction of disfranchising the negroes, or at least of greatly restricting their right to vote, are being put forth in various Democratic quarters. The New Haven *Register*, one of the leading New England organs of the party, declares that the enfranchisement of the blacks was "a criminal blunder," which has brought "an ignorant and barbaric element" into our politics, while the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Blade* says, speaking on the same subject:

"As for 'the right of suffrage,' we believe the day is not far distant when that *wrong* is withheld from the race. They are incapable of voting intelligently, of sitting on juries with judgment and of witnessing against white people with truth and fairness. Therefore, we hail with delight the good time coming when they will be put back in their normal condition."

There is no doubt that—although, perhaps, somewhat prematurely—these reactionary expressions correctly define the real intentions of the Democracy toward the enfranchised race.

THERE is an augury of better days in South Carolina. Moses is in irretrievable disgrace. He made a desperate effort to get on the Republican Legislative ticket in his own district, and failed. He then threw all the weight of his influence with the party supporting the bolting candidate for Governor, in the county where that party was supposed to be strongest, and got his name placed on their Legislative ticket, but was defeated after all. His aim was the Speakership of the House, and it is said that the election of ex-Congressman ELLIOTT, his open and bitter enemy, to that position, has made him reckless almost to desperation. There has also been a notable purification of the Legislature. Governor CHAMBERLAIN seems to be thoroughly sincere in the expression of his purpose to distinguish his administration by straightforward honesty and justice, and, altogether, it begins to look as though the better qualities of human nature in men were in that State about to come to the front.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The riddle of the world is understood
Only by him who feels that God is good.

Remember that the best kind of giving is to give work.

There is an extraordinary rush of visitors to Florida this winter.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is nothing if not sarcastic. It isn't often the latter.

It is proposed to hold an international chess congress in Philadelphia at the Centennial.

There are only seventeen seekers after the Senatorial seat of Schurz. This is the latest count.

President Grant will, in a day or two, visit his friend, Colonel Mosby, at Warrenton, Virginia.

The engines for the new Pacific Mail steamships, building on the Delaware, are nearly completed.

The meanest man in the world is the fellow who knows where little Charlie Ross is, and will not tell.

There are now, in the city of Cincinnati, not less than twelve thousand pupils pursuing studies in drawing.

To strike in the face of the frowning winter is madness. Capital can live on itself; labor must eat its own heart out.

Does it mean marriage? General Sheridan has applied for eighteen months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad.

Although the number of applications for patents has diminished, the proportion of those that are granted has greatly increased.

A sensitive Illinoisan, just elected to the State Legislature, has absconded. The prospect was too horrible for him to contemplate.

A shoe dealer at Greenville, in this State, keeps a poet, who celebrates in verse the delinquencies of customers who neglect to pay their bills.

There are said to be thousands of respectable young women in New York to whom the problem of life this winter will be very serious.

"Improving the breed." In the bluegrass region of Kentucky the people send their cattle to school and turn the children out to grass.

The population of Tuscumbia is about sixteen hundred, eight hundred of whom were rendered houseless and homeless by the recent tornado.

It is a foolish illusion in the Chicago *Times* to suppose that moderation of phrase and courtesy of tone are signs of weakness or tameness.

Glaciers have been discovered on the coast of Alaska. There are no less than twenty-four of these within a stretch of a hundred and sixty miles.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided that the Legislature has no power to pass laws taxing the stock of foreign corporations held in that State.

Bitter spite. The Tennessee Democrats are going to send Governor Brown to the United States Senate, just by way of spitting on poor Andy Johnson.

A convention of colored men is called to meet in Atlanta, Georgia, next Monday, to consider the project of a general emigration from that State to Texas.

The coffin makers in national convention have unanimously resolved that cremation is contrary to every principle of right, honor, justice and truth.

It is asserted that never before was old corn so thoroughly out of the market. Fortunately, with dry weather, the new crop comes in earlier than usual.

A number of Theodore Tilton's old free-love heresies are being raked up against him to serve in the scandal trials, which it is the fashion to call forthcoming.

An excursion party from Texas, every man of whom carries sealed orders to bring an emigrant or perish, is now scouring the country between Louisville and Atlanta.

The St. Louis *Republican* has many excellent qualities as a newspaper; still, for wrapping up a large bundle, like a pair of overshoes, we prefer the New York *Tribune*.

The teachers of Chicago have now for two years, under a voluntary agreement, dispensed with the use of the rod in school, and the Superintendent reports excellent results.

A correspondent asks us to state the exact age of Governor Allen, of Ohio. We cannot. We only know that he was collector of the port of Ararat when Captain Noah arrived there with his ark.

A colored man, from Cleveland, Ohio, was, the other day, fined fifty dollars, and, in default, sent to the Workhouse, at Louisville, for asking for "beefsteak and coffee for one," at a restaurant in that city.

Now that there is so much talk about the Centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker hill, next year, the Connecticut papers claim that most of the glory of the victory belongs to the troops of that State.

The Oregon Legislature has passed a bill enabling any person who loses money at gambling to recover double the amount so lost, the result being that poker players deal the worst possible hands to themselves and four aces to their opponents.

It is claimed that Philadelphia could every year muster a hundred millions of dollars to invest in sound and reliable corporate or public bonds or stocks, if such were offered and the proper machinery employed to bring them to public notice.

Steerage passage across the ocean is getting so cheap that the American laborer, hearing of the high wages in England, does not hesitate to cross the briny deep, just as the Irish harvester crosses the Channel for a few weeks of well-paid labor.

PERSONAL.

Miss Cushman has made more money than any other American actress. She is estimated to be worth a quarter of a million.

Mr. and Mrs. James Nyce, of Port Jarvis, New York, in the twenty-second year of their matrimonial existance, have just been blessed with their first-born child. They admit that the baby is somewhat naughty, but it's Nyce.

The taxpayers of Shawnee county, Kansas, have been induced by a friend of ex-Senator Pomeroy to complain of the expenses attending the trial, and to request the county prosecuting attorney to abandon the case. If this is the popular idea of justice in Kansas there is no cause for wonder that thieves and rascals grow out there like mushrooms in a hot-bed.

The paramount scandal just now, in the Brother Jonathan Colony in Paris, has been created by the application for divorce by a beautiful American lady, the unhappy wife of a count. It appears the lady bases her action upon the fact that, upon several occasions, her titled husband has thrown portable articles of *vertu* at her head, and also accelerated her departure down stairs by means of kicks. The lady is very wealthy, but the count is impecunious.

It has been stated that Prof. Seelye, of Massachusetts, would be the only clergyman in Congress. On the contrary, there will be four of them. Hon. James Monroe, of Ohio, is a Congregational clergyman. General Garfield has also been a preacher of the Campbellite Church, and Mr. Willard, of Michigan, is Presbyterian clergyman. One of the new members from Georgia is also a minister—Rev. William H. Felton, who has been elected as an independent Democrat from the Seventh district of that State.

The press is very generally noticing with pleasure the fact that the Rev. W. H. Milburn, "the blind man eloquent," has, after a comparatively long silence, again entered the lecture field. Perhaps, for grace and purity of style, Mr. Milburn has no superior as an orator. He maintains, without rant or buffoonery, the attention of his audiences, from the beginning to the end of his discourses. He has an exceedingly interesting list of lectures, and committees would find it to their advantage to engage him. Applications should be made to H. Milburn, P. O. box 1,344, New York city.

James Russell Lowell's name probably found a lodgment in Mr. Fish's mind on account of his remembering that Webster had sent Washington Irving to Madrid, that Buchanan had sent Bancroft to London, and that Seward had sent him to Berlin, and Marsh to Italy,—and thought it a good thing to give another New England scholar a place at a foreign capital. Before his late residence in Europe, Mr. Lowell would have welcomed the appointment, and possibly may do so now, though he has but just returned from a two years' absence. He is well fitted for most of the duties of the place, being skilled in the languages of Europe, and much a man of the world, though a poet and a professor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SYSTEM OF LOGIC, RATIOCINATIVE AND INDUCTIVE: Being a connected view of the Principles of Evidence and the Methods of Scientific Investigation. By John Stuart Mill. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Fully a score of years ago, the first edition of this scholarly work was issued, and this (8th) edition has just been reproduced from the London print. Since that time, Mr. Mill has loomed up as a great light in the scientific world, of the liberal type of thought. Conceding his brilliant talents, and elegant style, as a writer, it is to be regretted that a mind of such culture was so early clouded by the sophistries of the school of Hobbs and Hume. This fact has roused thinking minds to resist the insidious and pernicious views developed under his teaching, and Mr. Mill has so far recognized these objections as to modify some of his statements. The importance attached to the Conservatives of Force, has been felt by this writer. Losing sight of Mr. Mill's views and theories, he has very clearly demonstrated the wealth of his mind and pains taking care in the preparation of the work. It is a monument of his great abilities as a writer. His object, he states, was to embody and systematize the best ideas upon the subject, and in his subsequent editions, many of his extreme and objectionable views have been quietly changed and made to conform to later light and the suggestions of other writers, making this edition in every way superior to any former. The work is regarded as a standard, and students of philosophy will find it one of great merit. The book is elegantly printed.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN EMPERORS AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES. Translated from the German and compiled from authentic sources. By Elizabeth Peake, author of "Pen Pictures of Europe" with numerous illustrations. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The recent union of the petty German dependencies, has made Germany a great nation. The History of the "Empire," in its disjointed condition and to some extent, mythical existence, from the days of Charlemagne until the present dynasty, is the thread of this very interesting history. It is a series of sketches of the different emperors, written in glowing language, with a degree of natuaralness and vivacity, which makes the history read like a romance. The dynasties of eight emperors are delineated, beginning with Charlemagne and ending with Emperor William. The narrative of the different personages is concise and chaste, and sufficiently glowing to make the book attractive reading. These pictures of the emperors have interwoven brief mention of their contemporaries and the striking events of their reigns. The author has shown rare qualifications for the duty, both the matter and style being alike creditable. The cuts give some idea of the distinguished personages, but are without merit as works of art. The text and binding are all that could be desired.

NOT IN THEIR SET; or, In Different Circles of Society. From the German of Marie Louzen, by M. S., Translator of By "His Own Might." Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a story of remarkable interest, portraying very vividly the career of a young girl whose birthright was clouded, who subsequently attained a high social position. As a "society novel," it graphically describes phases of German life, which reveal characteristics incident to the old country, which are novel to residents of this.

HOMES, AND HOW TO MAKE THEM. By E. C. Gardner. Illustrated. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $2 00.

Rarely have we had presented the beauties of art in so practical and common sense form, as is it found in this charming volume. It is a series of letters between an architect and his friends upon the subject of home building. Outside of the artistic views of this delightful treatise, the author counsels that every man should have a house, even though plain and inexpensive. Favors stone materials, course and undressed, preferring brick to wood. A broad house is better than a high one. These specimens give an idea of the author's views. The letters are charmingly written, and the wood cut illustrations are of the best class, and the typography is faultless. The gist of the work is expressed by a contemporary thus: "The qualities of the different building materials are considered; the best ways of using each are discussed. Lessons are given on the adjustment of rooms, on the adaptation of the house to the situation, on the details of conduction and decoration. True taste, showing that substance is preferable to appearance, are taught in the work, and other lessons of practical wisdom." It is the kind of a book which makes a good impression upon the mind of the reader and produce lessons of wisdom.

THE LOST MODEL. A Romance. By Henry Hooper, author of "Wash. Boltor, or the Life of an Orator." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is something singularly fascinating about this romance, perhaps more than in anything else in the diversity of the chief characters and the extensive plot. We have scenes of border life, war pictures, interwoven with startling incidents with the Indians. Throughout the story there is a lively vein of love episodes, with here and there a dark shade, to give a tragic cast. Parthee, a central character, gives the story a weird-like flavor, and illustrates a species of creation that seems to be scarcely human, and yet possessing some remarkable elements of mind. The book is likely to have many readers.

THE VINEYARD OF SONG. By Chester G. Allen and Theo. F. Seward. Published by Biglow & Main, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This music book is especially designed for the use of Singing Schools, Institutes, Conservatories, Day Schools and Academies. The selections for singing class and school songs, glees, &c., are quite full and the remainder of the book contains anthems and sentences; church tunes and chants; madrigals, glees and heavy choruses for convention and singing societies. The work seems admirably adapted for the purpose, and is brought out in fine style. Messrs. S. A. Clarke & Co., of this city, are prepared to furnish copies by retail or wholesale.

CHARTERIS. A Romance. By Mary M. Meline author of "Montarge's Legacy," etc, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those who are fond of romance, with a plot rather of a knotty character will find "Charteris" one of that class. It is intricate enough to give edge and piquancy to the story. Without possessing the finished style of some fiction, its flowing sentences genders the book interesting and facinating. The story, of course, hinges upon a marriage episode that will be richly relished, and happily illustrates some characteristic features of the time.

TESTED, OR HOPE'S FRUITION. A Story of Woman's Constancy. By Celia E. Gardner, author of "Stolen Waters," etc. Published by G. W. Carelton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

A work of this character, in the hands of a gifted writer like Miss Gardner, must be enjoyable to the lover of romance. The story is of New England provincial life, and the central characters are outlined in glowing colors. "Stolen Waters," and "Broken Dreams," Miss Gardner's previous novels, were well received, and "Tested" is likely to enjoy the same popularity.

HOLDEN WITH THE CORDS. By W. M. L. Jay, author of "Shiloh," etc. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Whatever virtue there is in fiction, a religious novel surely is worthy to be so classed. While the moral of the story is praiseworthy, the characters are not calculated to give it a strong coloring in that direction. The lesson taught is a good one—that the sinner is sure to be "holden with the cords of his sin." This has been illustrated in the scenes pictured in the opening chapter, showing very clearly that "murder will out." The perpetrator of the fearful crime, after passing through a "living death," finally perishes seemingly in a mysterious manner. Aside from the plot itself, the story is admirably told, characters drawn with artistic skill, and the lessons of the romance are calculated to produce salutary benefits upon the mind of the reader. The typography of the book reflects credit upon the well known publishers.

A FATAL PASSION, or "Gerfaut." By Charles De Bernard. Translated from the Forty-first Paris edition by O. Vibeur. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

From a cursory reading of this highly colored romance, we find it thoroughly Frenchy in style and in keeping with the laxity of Parisian life. The plot represents the exploits of a couple of Parisian roues, who obtain a foot hold, by fraud, on a country home, where they are hospitably welcomed. We quote the language of a contemporary, and leave our readers to judge for themselves, as to the propriety of reading an impure book, which we could not advise: "These roues distroy this home, bring shame and death to the wife, and murder to the husband—of course in a duel. After these achievements, the conspirators return to their Paris life, carry with them, so far as the author can gain it, the sympathy and admiration of the reader. This vile plot is fittingly set in a mass of free love losh and silines, which feebly preaches the gospel of adultery. It is not redeemed by either wit or brilliancy, qualities which are plead in mitigation of French nastiness."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CCXLV. October, 1874. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

This grand old quarterly holds its kingly sway among the literary and political quarterlies of the age. The papers of this number are entertaining and of a practical type. The first article, "The Modern Type of Oppression," by D. A. Wasson, contains food for thought, on questions that are occupying the public mind. The next article, "Exact Science in America," by Thomas Newcomb, has some wise suggestions. "Retrogressive English," by Fitzward Hall, is scholarly and instructive. Gamaliel Bradford gives some excellent thoughts on "Lombard and Wall Streets." The "Ring" article, by C. F. Wingate, shows an insight into New York municipal affairs. The "Critical Notices" are, as usual, most excellent. The publication of this quarterly in its present superb form, reflects great credit upon this sterling publishing house.

A MODERN CRESSIDA, by Francis Asheton; and ON THE CHURCH STEPS, by Sarah C. Hallowell. THE LESLIES, and other stories, by Sarah Winton Kellogg. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

"A Modern Cressida," etc., are above the level of the fiction generally, and lovers of romance, most charmingly told, will enjoy these stories. Those of Sarah Winton Kellogg are of the same type, and once begun the reader will be likely interested to the close. These are fine specimens of the short stories of the stately and polished *Lippincott's Magazine*.

THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND, by Jules Verne, in cheap form, paper covers, authorized edition published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., is a charming brochure of the inimitable Verne. The illustrations are numerous and striking. A delightful book to while away time. For sale by Davis.

VITAL MAGNETISM, being answer to Dr. Brown-Sequard's "Lectures on Nerve Force," and a better Philosophy of Cure Explained. By E. D. Babbitt, M. D., author of the "Health Guide." Published by the Author, 232 East Twenty-third street, New York. Price, 25 cents.

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J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
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ROOFING.

SLATE
ROOFING.
Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS,
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GRAVEL
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Roofs Repaired.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
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SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

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WARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.

SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from state and local taxation, The St. Clair Banking Co., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1872, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 Sixth street.
JOHN A. BLAIR, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawcett, Madison Bailey,
D. W. C. Carroll, J. F. Dennison,
James H. Hopkins, George Hogman,
Julius Adler, Abram Hayes,
Amos Rown, Paul Jackson,
J. H. Walter, James Wilson.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
M. MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier. TTHS

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL $200,000
☞ Stockholders Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
THOS. JONES, JR., Vice President.
W. S. HOUSTON, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Stross, D. W. Riggs, M. D.,
W. T. Dunn, Thos. Jones, Jr.,
C. Detrich, Jas. A. Thompson,
Dan'l. Daub, S. Reodelheim,
A. A. Anderson. MWS

Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.
EDWARD HOUSE.....President.
THOMAS STEEL.....Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES P. SPEER.....Cashier.
TTHS-39

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 88 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.
W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD
W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
WS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 27, 1874.

The trade movement continues light, and the expectation that there would be a marked increase of activity has not been realized. It is a fact worthy of note, that while nearly all of the products of this country have declined in price since last season, a large number of our staple imports have advanced in price. To this reason may be attributed the fact that the leading grocery staples are dull, and dealers are indisposed to operate in them at their present quotations. There is no special feature in our local markets, except, perhaps, an increased activity in grain dealings, incident to the improved facilities furnished by the Exchange established for that purpose.

—In answer to the idea that the redemption system will prove inconvenient to the country banks by tightening money locally, a country banker writes to one of the Eastern dailies that the city banks being always indebted to their country correspondents, the latter will respond to calls for greenbacks to make good their five per cent. reserve in the Treasury, with drafts on the former, and thus the city banks will be forced to meet with greenbacks the demand for redemption of country bank notes. While admitting the theoretical correctness of this idea, it may be answered that the country banks have held balances in the cities for their convenience, and the same motive will continue to operate. Country banks may reduce their balances in the redemption cities somewhat, but they will find it for their interest to make the amount good again.

The *Financial Chronicle* urges that the Treasury send to the redemption division all national bank notes received in taxes or otherwise, and thus help along the system. The Treasury regulation that any person may forward notes to Washington and receive back legal tenders free of express charges, is very decidedly in favor of the redemption. The only loss is that of the sender then will be the interest on the amount while the process is going on, and as nobody will send notes which he can lend, the loss is practically nothing.

—The Director of the mint devotes considerable space in his late report to the consideration of the operation and effect of the act of March 18, 1873, establishing the Custom House valuation of the sovereign or pound sterling and fixing the par of exchange with Great Britain, saying among other things: It will be understood that the undervaluation of the silver coin leads to a corresponding reduction in the proper assessable surface of invoices of foreign merchandise, and diminishes the duties to be paid to the Government. The increase of the assessable surface of invoices under the new law is a real and only cause of complaint on the part of importers, who claim that it exacts from them more duty than was always contemplated by the laws under which they are assessed. The law, so far as relates to the power of exchange, has been generally observed, and does not appear to have caused inconvenience in any quarter. The custom in the quotation of United States securities in the London Stock Exchange which followed the change in sterling quotations as certainly as the flood tide toward a correct system, but is still somewhat defective. The change made was from valuing the dollar at 54 pence to that at 48 pence—that is, $4 80 per pound sterling. Intermediate between the quotations of the pound sterling and dollar, the pound is at $4 83 and six and one-half mills, and our law fairly fixes the par at four dollars eighty-six cents and six and one-half mills.

Manifestly, therefore, the Stock Exchange makes an undervaluation of three pound, six and two-thirds cents, or about one and three-fourths per cent. On such a basis a United States security sold at true par must be quoted at one and three-tenths per cent. premium, since four dollars and eighty cents, plus one and three-tenths, gives four dollars and eighty-six cents and six mills, the true par. There appears to be no reason why the law should fix a par at all, or why United States bonds may not be quoted as our exchange now is, in dollars and cents to the pound, or in pence to the pound, or in pence to the dollar; but if a par must be established, an exact and mathematically accurate one would be fifteen pounds sterling is equal to seventy-three dollars.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 27, 1874.	10:30 A M	11:30 A M	12:30 P M	1:30 P M	2:30 P M	3:00 P M
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	114¼
5-20's, 1864	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	114¼
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	118¾
Registered 1867	118¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	118¾
Registered 1868	118¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	118¾
10-40's	114½	.....	.....	.....	.....	114½
10-40's, coupons	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
New 5's	112¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	112¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Adams Express	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Ex	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Ex	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....	90	89½
Illinois Central	88½	.....	.....	.....	.....	88½
Cleveland & Pitts	88½	.....	.....	.....	.....	88½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	43¾	.....	43¾	43¾	.....	44
Pitts. Fort Wayne	61	.....	61	.....	61¾	61¾
Ft. W. & Chicago guar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101¾
Pittsburgh	87½	.....	.....	.....	.....	87½
Rock Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97½
Toledo	29½	30	.....	30	.....	.....
Wabash	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	90¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton	90¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	88½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Del., Lack. & West	97¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	97¾
C., C. & I. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern	43½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, Apr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52¾	.....
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	102	.....
Reading, sales	32¾	.....
United Co.'s of New Jersey, sales	128½	.....
Mill Creek	57	.....
Lehigh Valley	61¾	.....
Allegheny Valley	39½	.....
Northern Central, sales	49½	49¾
Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis, sales	74½	.....
Erie	112¾	.....

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 27, 1874.

The general state of trade was not materially changed to-day. Perhaps a little more briskness at the high rates ruling during the week; general observance of the holiday of yesterday; but the volume of business was not large, and transactions were limited to sales for immediate consumption.

Values generally are steady, there being few changes of marked importance to report. The firm feeling in the grain market continues, and at the Corn and Produce Exchange to-day, corn and oats ruled at the highest quotations given in our previous report. An advance was also established in hay, which sold at $24 00 per ton. The flour market was brisk at about former quotations. Groceries, provisions and country produce were unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,570	Apples, bbls	350
Barley, sks	841	Wheat, sks	17
Barley, sks	570	Rye, sks	14
Oats, sks	1,405	Butter, pkgs	42
Corn, sks	1,170	Potatoes, bus	1,175
Hay, bales	241		

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 25.—American pig—There is a good deal of interest felt as to the result of the meeting of pig iron producers held to-day in Philadelphia. If the furnaces can take any effective steps to lessen the production, which is at present notoriously far beyond the demands for consumption, it would do something to brighten the prospect for the winter and spring, which is now very gloomy. Business during the week has been confined to small sales, which will not amount to very much in all. Prices are not quotably different, though they seem to be weaker. We quote No. 1 foundry $27 00; No. 2 foundry $25 00@25 00; grey forge $22 00@24 00.

Scotch Pig—The receipts continue small, and the demand is sufficient to take up the arrivals as fast as they come in. We only hear of 100 tons Glengarnock being stored rather than accept $39 00. We note the sale of 150 tons Eglinton, in lots, at $37 00; 80 tons Coltness at $42 00; and 75 tons Glengarnock at $39 00. These are the present quotations. It is worthy of note that the advance in gold and exchange has added about 75 cents a ton to the cost of importation.

Bar—The sell quote at 2·8c ₱ lb. for Eastern mills.

Rails—The fact that the sellers of rails will not take paper, while the buyers cannot, as a rule, pay cash, makes transactions few, and cash buyers are receiving very low offers. We quote Welsh $48 00@50 00, gold, and American $50 00@53 00, at mill.

Old Rails—We note the sale of 500 tons old rails at $31 00, delivered at Pottsville. Our quotation here is $28 50@30 00.

Scrap—The last sale we hear of was 400 tons at $28 00, which we make our quotation.—*Iron Age.*

CLEVELAND.

November 25.—The hardware business has been fair during the past week, and prices steady and unchanged. We have no new figures to quote since last week.

The market for manufactured iron is rather quiet, but prices remain steady, and we note no change in quotations.

Pig Iron—The market has exhibited no new features during the past week, at least none in the direction of improvement. The demand is extremely limited and the movement dull. Prices have not been changed during the week and we continue previous prices.

The following are the quotations at the close, four months' time:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$22 00
No. 2	21 00
No. 3	19 00
No. 4	15 00
Nos. 5 and 6	9 00

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

No. 1	20 00
No. 2	18 00
No. 3 grey forge	16 00

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

No. 1 Cherry Valley	34 00
No. 2 Cherry Valley	31 00

—*Commercial Review.*

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ores and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, November 21, 1874:

	Receipts. Ore.	Tons. Pig.	Shipments. Ore.	Tons. Pig.
S. L., I. M. & S. R. W.	200	100	.....	.....
A. & P. R. W. to St. Louis	.....	220	.....	.....
A. & P. R. W. to Carondelet	103	.....	.....	.....
St. L., K. C. & N. R. W.	.....	.....	.....	30
R. R. I. & St. L. R. W.	.....	.....	.....	270
St. L. A. & T. R. R. W.	.....	.....	480	40
St. L., T. H. & I. R. R.	.....	50	.....	.....
St. L., T. H. & I. R.	.....	40	.....	30
O. & M. R. W.	.....	.....	.....	40
St. L., E. & S. R. W.	.....	185	.....	.....
Total for the week	303	585	480	370
Previous week	1,460	900	1,350	.....
A. & P. R. W., lead	90	.....	.....	.....
Previous week	55	.....	.....	.....
A. & P. R. W., zinc ore	90	.....	.....	.....
Previous week	190	.....	.....	.....

—*Republican.*

Roasted Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Rio, in papers	25 c	Strictly ch'c N O	85c
Rio, in bulk	22 c	Prime	75c
Java	32 c	Good	70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard B	10½ c	Ex. white, Refined	75c
Standard A	10½ c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10½ c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard Extra	11 c	*Rice.*	
Franklin extra C	9¾ c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
American extra C	9¼ c	Valentia, ₱ lb	11½ c
New Orleans	9½@10c	Carolina	7 c
Teas.		Prunes	13 @13½ c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	75c@1 25	Common	5½ c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Silver gloss	9¾ c
Japan	35c@1 00	Corn	10½ c
Oolong	25c@ 85c	*Soda.*	
Fancy	$1 00	Bi-carb, ₱ 100 ₱ kgs	6c
Souchong	25@ 75c	Bi-carb, ₱ ₱ papers	8c
Rice.	₱ lb.	*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	10c	Star, full weight	19c
Patna	7½@9c	Stearine	13c
Rangoon	7½c		

FISH—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₱ bbl	$25 00	Large do, ₱ 100	6 50
No. 1 mess do	22 00	Boneless cod fish	8 c
No. 2 do	19 00	₱ lb	
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ₱ bbl	4 25
Extra No. 2	12 00	Labrador herring	
No. 2 bay	11 00	₱ bbl	8 25@9 00
New No. 3	$11 00	Round do	$6 25@7 00
George's codfish, medium, ₱ 100	6 00		

TOBACCO—There is a fairly active market at rather easier quotations, but without material change in prices which are as follows:

Spun roll	57@60c	Rough & Ready	65@67c
Navy	52@55c	Fine Cut Plug	70@85c
Navy, 1 bay	50@52c	Fine Cut Chewing	55@70c
Quarters	54@57c	Cut and Dry	30@42c
Louisville Navy	50@52c	Scotch Snuff	45@75c
Louisville Cav	57@60c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Navy	50@57c	Six Twist	60@65c
Virginia Fans	55@65c	Cigars—	
Virginia Cav	50@57c	Penn'a Seed	$13@20
Double Thick	52@60c	Connecticut	25@30
Extra Fine	70@75c	Extra Havana	35@55
Bright Pounds	60@ $1	Havana	60@$15

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market continues quiet, with the supply largely in excess of the demand. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 50 ₱ bbl; choice $2 25@2 37½; fair to good $1 75@2 00; common $1 50@1 62½.

BEESWAX—The market is firm, and choice roll is in particularly in demand. We quote at 28@32c for choice, the outside price for extra choice; medium and common qualities are depressed and is not quotable over 17@20c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@32c ₱ lb. in unbroken packages; sales in a jobbing way are made at 35c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for this season, with steady prices. We quote at 12c ₱ lb for Onio factory; New York Goshen 17@18c; Western reserve, 18@19c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market continues steady, with good fresh selling at 28@29c ₱ doz. Receipts are quite large, being stimulated by the higher prices, and an easier market may be expected in a few days.

CRANBERRIES—Cranberries are in good supply and prices steady with a fair trade. We quote at 6@6 50 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $14 00 ₱ bbl for Sackett's.

HONEY—The market rules at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 62@65c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way. No. 2, ₱ lb, 33@36c, as to quality.

HIDES—We quote 1870's 45@50c; 1873's 39@43c; olds 15@22c.

HOUSE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c per pound in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUITS—Are weak at about $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel in round lots; in a jobbing way at $2 62½@3 75. Peanuts are moderately active in a jobbing way at 7c ₱ pound for roasted; 9@10c for white, as to quality. Hickory nuts are quoted at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

DRIED APPLES—The market is comparatively quiet, as transactions in car lots have entirely ceased. Quotations from store are 6½@7c ₱ pound in sacks. We quote in a jobbing way at 7½@8c ₱ pound.

DRIED PEACHES are quoted at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel in round lots; in a jobbing way at $2 62½@3 75. Peanuts are moderately active in a jobbing way at 7c ₱ pound for roasted; 9@10c for white, as to quality. Hickory nuts are quoted at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

DRIED PEARS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 6½@6½c for round lots; 6@7½c in a jobbing way. No. 2, ₱ lb, 3½@5c, as to quality.

DRIED PLUMS—Are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

VEGETABLES—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel; common do at $1 90@2 10; fair to good $1 50@1 75. Onions are at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl for silverskins.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@ 15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PROVISIONS.

In the line of provisions there is no especial alteration to note since our last report. Arrivals of hog products continue large, and the present the advance is not so marked as in corn and oats. There was a strong tendency to higher prices to-day. We quote sugar cured hams as follows: Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at 15½c; bushel extra Michigan white, at 15c; ditto, $1 20@1 22; ditto and Pennsylvania red winter at 15½@ 18. We note the sale of a half car red winter wheat at $1 18 ₱ bushel.

Corn—The inquiry for shelled corn to-day exceeded the supply, and prices were firm. Ear was also in demand, and all that was offered. We note the sale of 2,000 bushels good to prime, quote shelled high-mixed at 58@59c; low-mixed 56@57c per bushel; prime yellow car sold at 59c; choice do at 60c. We note sales of 3 cars shelled, to arrive, at 59c per bushel; 1 car ear, on track, at 75c per bushel.

Oats—There were no sales of oats reported at the Exchange to-day, buyers not seeming disposed to concede the full prices paid; 66c per bushel was bid for 5 cars of white, but with no takers; 2 cars of prime white were offered at 67c, and Rhett Holden were asking 68@69c. The market was fairly quotable at 66¾@67½c per bushel for prime white; 65@66c for light mixed. On the street, in the afternoon, two or three cars were sold at 65¾@67c per bushel. Sales in a jobbing way were reported at 70 per bushel.

Barley—There was not much doing in barley to-day, but prices were steady at previous quotations. There is, however, a pretty large stock of this grain in brewers' hands, which was purchased to arrive before the late advance in prices, and was delivered during the past few days. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for No. 3 fall; $1 35@1 40 for No. 2 do; spring barley is quoted at $1 40@1 50 ₱ bushel.

Rye—The market is quiet, and receipts are almost nothing. We quote nominally at $1 00 @1 05 ₱ bushel.

Flour—There is a tolerably active market at unchanged prices, with transactions principally in a jobbing character. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin ₱ 25; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 50@5 75; Graham do $5 75@6 00; corn meal new $3 75; old $3 40@3 50; oat meal $7 75@8 00. Buckwheat flour is in fair demand and at $5 50@5 75 per cwt.

HAY—The market is still firm and and advance was obtained to-day of 50c per ton. Two car prime timothy baled sold at $24 00 per ton on track. We note prime timothy on track, $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do, $19 00@ 21 00; inferior at $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Choice No. 1 timothy loose is quoted at $27 00@28 00; No. 2, $24 00@25 00; inferior, $20 00@22 00.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. We note the sale

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 27, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 27, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.31	34	79		Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	30.31	57	39	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.39	39	53	N. W.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer..30.35 Highest thermom.....58
Mean thermom.....41 Lowest thermom.....32

GEO. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Military Dispiay.

The 2d Brigade of the 6th Division turned out on Thanksgiving morning and paraded over the route laid down. The Greys made a fine display and attracted great attention everywhere they went. Major General Joseph Browne was in command.

A Steamboat Sunk.

On Thursday morning, about two o'clock, the towboat Mary Davage sprung a leak and sunk in the Ohio river, near Dixmont. The boat will be raised at once. She is insured in the City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh and the Amazon, of Cincinnati, for $6,000.

The American Cardinals.

A dispatch from Rome to the New York *Republic*, in referring to the proposed appointment of two American Cardinals, by the Pope, says: "It is thought his Holiness will make the appointments at an early date, and the hats will be conferred, with his benefictions, on Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, and Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh, Pa."

Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving Day passed most pleasantly. The weather was exceedingly fine, and the streets were crowded with men, women and children. The display of the military in the morning and the Fire Department in the afternoon attracted great attention. Church services were held by all denominations, and there was a charitable feeling shown everywhere.

An Old Citizen Gone.

Mr. Amos Asper, an old and well known citizen, died on Thursday morning, at his residence on Fifth avenue, near Washington street. He was a cabinet maker by trade and was in the furniture business at the time of his great fire in 1845, by which he lost heavily. Mr. Asper leaves a family grown up, and many friends who will sincerly regret to learn of his demise.

Sabbath School Union.

The fifteenth Thanksgiving celebration of the United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath Schools, of Pittsburgh, was held in the Rev. Frazier's church, Diamond street, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. John S. Lambie presided. The exercises were very pleasing and interesting, consisted of singing, prayer, reading of the Scriptures, and short addresses.

Wedded.

Mr. Alexander W. Cadman, of the firm of S. Cadman & Son, and Miss Henrietta McWhinney, daughter of Mr. M. McWhinney, merchant, of Wood street, were auspiciously wedded, on Thanksgiving evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, Edgewood station. After receiving the congratulations of friends assembled to witness the ceremony, the happy couple took the Fast Line East, where they intend spending the honeymoon. May happiness and prosperity ever attend them, is the wish of hosts of friends.

The Target Excursion.

Company D, Duquesne Greys, Captain James Stewart, returned Thursday evening about eight o'clock from McKeesport, where they had been on a target excursion. They were received by the firemen and citizens of the borough, and were welcomed by Burgess Major James Ryan in an address. Captain Stewart introduced General Pearson, who replied on behalf of the Greys. They were then escorted to the National Hotel and dinner provided. The target practice was at 100 and 200 yards, and Lieutenant Dallas Wilkins made the largest score and carried off the honors.

Brilliant Wedding.

On Wednesday morning, the 25th inst., St. Augustine's Church, Fifteenth ward, was the scene of a very fashionable wedding. The happy couple on the occasion were Mr. Aloysins Frauenheim, son of Edward Frauenheim, of the firm of Frauenheim & Vilsack, and Miss Katie, daughter of Martin Heyl, Esq., one of our prominent Liberty street merchants. The large and commodious church was filled to its utmost capacity by the many friends of the happy couple. The interesting ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Hune, D. D. In the evening a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, which was largely attended, and the wedded pair were made the recipients of many beautiful and handsome presents. At 2:51 o'clock A. M., amid the congratulations of their numerous friends, they took their departure for the East on an extended tour.

Henkel's Furniture at Auction.

Our readers should bear in mind that Mr. Cushing intends selling at auction on Friday of next week, a very fine selection of Furniture from the celebrated warerooms of the Messrs. Henkel, of Philadelphia. The stock to be offered has been carefully selected, and will comprise elegant Parlor Suits, upholstered in Silk, Satin, Plush, Brocatelle and Terry; Bed-room, Dining-room, Library and Hall Furniture and a general assortment of cabinet ware that will suit the most fastidious taste. In the stock will be found a great variety of Easy Chairs, Library Tables, &c., suitable for Christmas presents. Mr. Cushing thoroughly understands the wants of the public, and his selection cannot fail to please. The furniture is now arriving and will be arranged on Tuesday next for examination, when catalogues will be furnished. Mr. Cushing's warerooms are at No. 196 Penn avenue.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Meeting of Creditors Yesterday—The Assets and Liabilities—Creditors Sign the Compromise Proposition.

There was a meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company at Lafayette Hall yesterday morning at ten o'clock. There was a large attendance. Samuel Harper, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, presided. After the transaction of some preliminary business the meeting adjourned till half-past 1 P. M.

At the appointed hour the creditors reassembled, with Mr. Harper in the chair, assisted by the Auditor, Mr. A. H. Rowand. The statement of the assets and liabilities of the road were then read. The following is an abstract:

ASSETS.

Main line, 132 miles of track, from Pittsburgh to Oil City	$10,251,470 41
Plum Creek branch	20,000 00
Low Grade Division (Bennett's branch)	2,500,000 00
Sligo branch	202,776 93
Equipment, as follows, including seventy-three locomotives and seventy-three passenger cars	1,907,700 00
Total value of roads equipment, real estate and material	22,758,471 90
Stock in all Creek and Allegheny River Railroad	348,500 00
South Brady's Bend bridge	60,000 00
Cash in hand	47,098 12
Balance due from agents	26,200 44
Total assets	$25,220,949 46

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage bonds	$ 57,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	8,000 00
General mortgage bonds	3,916,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Bennett's branch	10,000,000 00
Second mortgage bonds, Bennett's branch	3,500,000 00
Other bonds and debts secured by mortgage, making a total of	17,782,447 97
Total debt, secured and preferred	17,839,754 61
Unsecured debts, as per list of creditors, and amounts due in detail, presented herewith	5,491,889 74
Total of debts	$23,331,324 35

PROPOSITION.

Following the reading of the above, the following proposition was made, beginning with the claims under the $8,000,000 debt—the $8,000,000 of claims—be paid in full, in twenty years' bonds, with interest, at seven per cent. (These bonds are income bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Northern Central Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, with ten per cent. placed in the Safe Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh. They followed in detail and at length the manner of paying interests, &c.)

Mr. Thomas A. Riley then offered a resolution to the effect "that the composition offered by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company be accepted by its creditors in satisfaction of the debt due them by said company."

Mr. Kirk called for "the question."

Mr. Harper stated that the way to put the question was for all claimants to come forward and sign two papers. The first of these was the resolution above mentioned, and the second the ratification of said resolution, a further step necessary to the proceedings.

The law requires that the resolution be approved by two-thirds of the creditors present, representing one-half of the floating indebtedness. This requirement was complied with, as nearly all present, in person and by proxies, numbering about three hundred, and representing $5,000,000 of the indebtedness, signed the resolution.

It will now be necessary for three-fourths of all the creditors, representing one-half the indebtedness, to ratify the resolution. The number of the creditors, according to the company's statement, is 486. Hence it will require the signatures of 364 of them to ratify the action of yesterday's meeting. Say all of the 300 present at the meeting signed the ratification, 64 names will yet be required to make up the three-fourths. There is no doubt, however, of the acceptance of the company's proposition.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Inspection and Parade on Thanksgiving Day—Schedules of Property.

On Thanksgiving Day the inspection of the Fire Department took place on the Monongahela wharf, below Smithfield street, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon, where all the companies were drawn up in line facing the river or southward. The members of the Board of Commissioners, accompanied by the Chief and Assistant Chief Engineers, inspected the apparatus, and shortly after two o'clock the procession was formed and started along Smithfield street, going in parade along the route already published. An immense crowd of citizens witnessed the gathering and the passage of the procession through the streets. As might be expected from the present size and the known full equipment of the department with the best fire extinguishing appliances, the parade was the finest and most imposing ever held in Pittsburgh. The procession went over the route in the following order, attracting great attention everywhere:

Chief Engineer Wm. J. White.
Union Cornet Band.
Fifty-two men marching in double column, headed by Assistant Chief Engineer John Hamill, and commanded by Capt. Saml. Fullwood.
Telegraph Superintendent.
Hook and Ladder Truck, two horses.
Engine Company, No. 1, Eagle.
Hose carriage, one horse, engine, two horses.
Hose Company, No. 1.
Hose carriage and two horses.
Thos. Rees Engine for Thirty-sixth ward, two horses.
Engine Company No. 2, Duquesne.
Hose carriage, one horse, engine, two horses.
Horse, "Old Dick" seventeen years old, ten years in the Fire Department.
Engine Company No. 3.
Hose carriage, one horse, engine, two horses.
Engine Company No. 4.
Hose Carriage, one horse, engine, two horses.
Engine Company, No. 5.
Hose Carriage, one horse, engine, two horses.
Truck Company "A."
Hook and Ladder Truck, two horses.
Engine Company, No. 6.
Hose Carriage, one horse, engine two horses.
Engine Company, No. 7.
Hose Carriage, one horse, engine two horses.
Extra Engine, Vigilant, two horses.
Engine Company, No. 8.
Hose Carriage, one horse, engine, two horses.
Engine Company, No. 9.
Hose Carriage, one horse, engine, two horses.
Engine Company, No. 11.
Hose Carriage, one horse, engine, two horses.
Engine Company, No. 12.
Hose Carriage, one horse, engine, two horses.
Truck Company, "C."
Hook and Ladder Truck, two horses.
Supply and Fuel Wagon, one horse.
Alleghany Telegraph Wagon, one horse.

The clean and neat appearance of the men and the handsome appearance of the valuable apparatus under their charge was favorably commented upon everywhere.

VALUE OF THE DEPARTMENT PROPERTY.

In this connection the schedules of the property—real estate, buildings and moveable, belonging to the department—are of value. These schedules have been made up at the instance of Controller Snodgrass, who desires to have on file in his office a record of all property owned by the city, and also for use in the next annual report. The valuations in the schedule of real estate and buildings are taken from the reports of the Board of Revision, so far as they went, and in the aggregate, it is believed, will be about correct. Following is the list:

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS.

First ward—Lot 40x88 feet, Fourth avenue, $8,000; three-story brick building, $6,000; lot 30x42 feet, Liberty street, $5,250; three-story brick building (store house), $5,000; total, $24,250.

Second ward—Lot 20x60 feet, Smithfield street, $12,000; three-story brick building, $4,500; lot 20x60 feet, Second avenue, $4,300; two-story brick building, $3,720; total, $24,520.

Third ward—Lot 30x100 feet, Seventh avenue, $12,000; three-story brick building and stable, $20,000; total, $32,000.

Sixth ward—Lot 25x115 feet, Fifth avenue, $9,250; two-story brick building and stable, $5,000; total, $11,250.

Ninth ward—Lot 20x120 feet, Penn avenue, $8,000; two-story brick building and stable, $5,000; total, $13,000.

Eleventh ward—Lot 40x80 feet, Center avenue, $5,000; two-story brick building and stable, $11,000; total, $14,000.

Twelfth ward—Lot 20x120 feet, Penn avenue, and two-story brick building, $8,800.

Seventeenth ward—Lot 30x80 feet, Forty-fourth street, $1,700; two-story brick building and stable, $10,000; total, $11,700.

Nineteenth ward—Lot 50x80 feet, Hiland avenue, $3,000; two-story brick house and stable, $14,000; total, $17,000.

Twenty-fourth ward—Lot 24x120 feet, Carson street, $3,600; three-story brick house, $6,000; two-story frame, rear, $600—total, $10,200.

Twenty-sixth ward—Lot 23x170 feet, Sarah street, $2,700; two-story frame house and stable, $7,000—total, $9,700.

Twenty-ninth ward—Lot 24x100 feet, Bingham and Ninth streets, $2,800; two-story brick building and stable, $15,000—total, $15,800.

Thirty-sixth ward—Lot 20x140 feet, Chestnut street, $2,900; two-and-half-story brick building and stable, $12,000—total, $14,900. Grand total real estate and buildings, $205,120.

MOVABLE PROPERTY.

In Department Storehouse, First ward—1 third class harp tank, single engine, for Thirty-sixth ward, $4,250; 1 "extra" engine (Amoskeag), $4,000; old Eagle engine (out of service), $1,000; 1 extra hose carriage, $300; 1 extra hose carriage, $500 1 old buck wagon, $50; 2 old hose carriages, $300; 1 set new engine thues, $280; 4,200 feet new hose, without couplings, $3,400; 2,000 feet old hose, $800; 50 set new couplings (complete), $400; 35 male portion couplings, $100; 3 old exercising wagons, $300; furniture, tools and old material, $500—total, $18,040.

In charge Engine Company No. 1, First ward—1 second-class harp tank single engine, $5,200; 1 hose carriage, $500; 3 horses, $750, 1,000 feet hose and couplings, $1,250; furniture, tools, &c., $400—total, $6,400.

In charge of Engine Company No. 2 Second ward—1 third-class harp tank single engine, $4,250; 1 hose carriage, $400; 4 horses, $1,000; 5,200 feet hose and couplings, $6,500; furniture, bedding, tools, &c., $500—total, $12,600.

In charge Engine Company No. 3, Third ward—1 second-class crane neck single engine, $4,500; 1 hose carriage, $400; 3 horses, $750; 1,650 feet of hose, $3,300; 1 ladder for engine, $150; furniture, bedding, tools, &c., $350. Total, $9,550.

In charge of Engine Company No. 4, Sixth ward—1 second-class harp tank engine, $4,500; 1 hose carriage, $500; 3 horses, $750; 1,950 feet hose and couplings, $2,437 furniture, bedding, tools, &c., $400—total, $8,087.

In charge of Engine Company No. 5, Eleventh ward—1 third class harp tank engine, $4,250; 1 hose carriage, $450; 3 horses, $750; 1,000 feet of hose with couplings, $1,250; alarm telegraph wagon, $300; furniture, bedding, tools, &c., $400—total, $7,400.

In charge of Engine Company No. 6, Seventeenth ward—1 second-class harp tank engine, $4,500; 1 hose carriage, $500; 4 horses, $1,000; 1,350 feet of hose with couplings, $1,755; furniture, bedding, &c., $400—total, $8,155.

In charge of Engine Company 7, Twelfth ward—1 second-class double engine, $4,500; 1 hose carriage, $500; 3 horses, $750, 2,100 feet of hose with couplings, $2,627; furniture bedding, tools &c., $350; total—$8,727.

In charge of Engine Company 8, Nineteenth ward—1 second-class Harp tank engine, $4,250; 1 hose carriage, $500; 3 horses, $750; 950 feet gum hose with couplings, $1,253; 850 feet linen hose with couplings, $637; furniture, bedding, tools, &c., $300—total $7,672.

In charge of Engine Company 11, Twenty-ninth ward—1 second class double engine, $4,500; 1 hose carriage, $600, 3 horses $750; 1,750 feet hose, $2,275; furniture, bedding, tools, &c., $400—total, $8,525.

In charge of Engine Company 12, Twenty-sixth ward—1 second class crane neck tiy Cary, was entirely unprovoked. Coroner McCallin had an investigation of the affair last evening, when the following facts were elicited:

Dr. Donnelly, who attended deceased since the injury, produced a portion of the skull, showing the severe wound that was inflicted on the left side of the head. The Doctor stated that his death was caused by this blow.

Alex. Peebles, who was the only witness of the affair, testified that it occurred about eleven o'clock at night, when he and Dolan were going home from their work at the Eliza Furnace. Carr accosted Dolan, and after some words struck him with a hammer, as shown by the witness. Witness was but a few feet from them at the time, and pulled Carr away, who released himself and again struck Dolan, the trouble occurring in front of John O'Donnel's grocery store at Frankstown.

John Golden, of 394 Penn avenue, testified that Carr was a drinking man, and was crazed when drinking. Carr had told him that his skull had once been fractured.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted with a stone or other hard substance by Edward Carr. Carr has not yet been arrested, but the police are on the look out for him.

THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS.

Circular Letter from Bishop Kerfoot.

The following circular letter has been addressed by the Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, to the clergy of his diocese:

NOVEMBER 27, 1874.

By the concurring action of the Bishops of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, a service has been provided, in this as in previous years, for "especial intercession in behalf of missions." The day suggested is St. Andrew's day, November 30, or any other day soon after that may be found most suitable.

Notice is hereby given that the "service" prepared for this use and sent by mail to each clergymen, is authorized for use in this diocese; each rector may appoint such day which he deems most expedient for his own congregation. The bishop recommends for this observance, throughout the diocese, the *Third Sunday in Advent, December 13th.* If that, or any Sunday in Advent be chosen, the Lessons, Collect, Epistles and Gospel for the Sunday are to be used, and the other parts of the special service are to be introduced as they are therein provided. J. B. KERFOOT,
Bishop of Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch came to order a few minutes before eight, Mr. McBriar in the chair

REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. Slack, a remonstrance against the opening of Federal lane. Received and referred.

Mr. Witmer, a remonstrance against the vacating of Ferry lane. Referred to Survey Committee.

REPORTS.

Mr. Beplar presented the report of the Committee on Railways. The report, with an ordinance attached for the placing of a flagman at the railway crossing at Sycamore street, was received and the ordinance ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ackley presented the report of the Street Committee. Received.

The following ordinances were passed: For the grading of Outlet alley, from Manhattan street to S. Lutz's easterly line; for the widening of Vinial street from Ohio to Ferry street, to a width of fifty feet; for the construction of a main sewer on Fremont street and an alley between 32nd and 33rd avenue and Taggart street and through private property to Taggart street and thence to Charles street.

PETITIONS, ETC.

A number of petitions and remonstrances were next offered and appropriately referred. Among others was a petition by Mr. Hartman for a change of grade between Robinson street and the bridge.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance creating a contract for the vacation of Bidwell street from Juniata street to Washington avenue on certain conditions being complied with by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was next considered. It had reached the third reading the previous evening. Messrs. Patterson and Ackley advocated the passage of the ordinance. Mr. Ackley claimed that all the opposition to the passage of the ordinance along the line of the street came from persons who had been discharged by the Company, and intimated that they were fighting the railroads for revenge. After a full discussion the ordinance was voted down by a vote of 12 to 4.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The ordinance for the grading and paving of Preble avenue, passed in Select Council, and lost in Common Council, was next taken up, and on motion, a committee of conference appointed. The same action was taken on the ordinance for the opening of Refuge street. A long list of ordinances passed in Select Council, but with which Common Council refused to concur, were referred back to the respective committees.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This body was called to order at eight P. M. There was a quorum present, with Mr. H. M. Long in the chair. The minutes were read and approved.

A petition was presented for two gas posts on Ledlie street, Second ward, and referred to Gas Committee.

REPORTS, ETC.

The report of the Health Committee was presented. The committee report adversely to the ordinance abolishing the office of Meat Inspector. Received and filed.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings reported an ordinance granting permission to erect wooden buildings as follows: John Schnitt, frame stable on Evans alley, Sixth ward; Mrs. Lass, log house on corner of Market and Stanton avenue. Report received and ordinance passed.

The Ordinance Committee reported an ordinance fixing the pay of election officers, as follows: Judge, Return Judge, Inspector and Clerk, $2 50 per day; Janitor $1 and $6 for use of room, where election is held in private houses. Report received and ordinance passed.

A resolution for gas lamp on corner of Goodrich street and River avenue was presented and referred to Gas Committee.

OLD S. C. BUSINESS.

Old Select Council business was taken up and concurred in, as follows: Ordinance refunding taxes on property injured by the July flood; resolution repealing resolution appointing Board of Inspection of the Bakewell heirs; ordinance fixing salary of Clerk of Committee at $900; refunding to Tully McIntyre $15 13; resolution directing Controller to issue certificate bond relative to improvement of Charles street; ordinance for large Spring alley; ordinance for lateral sewer on Western avenue was referred back to the Sewer Committee, together with a remonstrance against the same.

ABOUT GAS AND THE PARKS.

Mr. Long (Mr. Price in the chair) presented a resolution instructing the Gas Committee to pay the Gas Company eighty cents per 1,000 feet since November 1st, as the company's charter requires them to furnish gas to the city at half the rate charged private consumers. Referred to the Gas Committee, in connection with the City Solicitor.

Also, a resolution directing that the parks be passed over to the control of Councils after January 1st, 1875. Referred to Committee on Parks, in connection with the City Solicitor.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The ordinance fixing the places of holding elections (amended in S. C. November 12) was taken up and amended as follows: In Tenth ward, institution school house No. 1 for No. 2. This amendment was lost. The ordinance was referred back to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to change the lines of the districts of the Seventh ward, so as to allow voters residing on Spring Garden avenue to vote at Franklin school house on Heiman street. The action of Select Council on the remainder of the ordinance was then concurred in.

The resolution, passed in S. C., authorizing the purchase of three new boilers for the old water works, was passed; also, resolution for water main on Adams street.

The reports of the Survey Committee and the Committee on Streets and Sewers were received.

Joint resolution (from S. C.) relative to grading Benton street was passed.

Resolution relative to heavy wagons passing down Buena Vista street with wheels locked. Passed.

Depot of viewers on opening of Howard street. C. C. concurred.

Report of viewers on Graff street. C. C. concurred.

PRESIDENT LONG RESIGNS.

Mr. President Long (Mr. Sholes in the chair) tendered his resignation as a member of Common Council, made necessary by his election to the Legislature. After many expressions of regret upon the part of members, and eulogistic remarks about the retiring President, the resignation was accepted.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Roberts, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we accept with regret the resignation of Henry M. Long, Esq., as President of this Council. We hereby tender him our sincere thanks for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office.

Mr. Long expressed his warmest thanks for this mark of the approbation of his fellow members.

Mr. Wetzach moved that Samuel Hastings be elected President of Council for the unexpired term. Carried.

Mr. Hastings took the chair and returned thanks for the honor conferred.

Adjourned.

FATAL RESULT.

Thomas Dolan Dies from the Wound Inflicted by Edward Carr.

Thomas Dolan, who was struck on the head with a stone by Edward Carr, on the evening of November 15th, died on Wednesday evening. The fight between the parties, it will be remembered, took place on Second avenue, near Frankstown, Twenty-third ward, and from the testimony of the only person who witnessed the assault

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The pressure on our columns this morning prevents us extended a notice of the benefit of Miss Ellsler last night as it would be a pleasure to write. "Masks and Faces" and "Peggy Green" were given to a large and delighted audience. In the first piece the talented father and mother of Miss Effie assisted, the latter appearing as *Peg Wofington* and the former as *Triplet*. The beneficiary did *Mabel Vane* with much taste and discrimination. The farce was well given and received, Miss Ellsler sharing the honors with the ever-funny Owen.

Between the plays Miss Ellsler was called before the curtain and spoken at by General Pearson, from a proscenium box. He had a pair of beautiful and valuable sleeve buttons, which, with a magnificent basket of flowers, and a choice bouquet, he begged her to accept from a few admiring friends in Pittsburgh. Miss Effie spoke back most sweetly. Words failed her to fully and fittingly express her gratitude, and she fell back upon the old fashioned "I thank you." She thanked the General and, through him, the friends he represented; she thanked the press, the managers, the stock company, Mr. Zitterbart, the public generally and her audience particularly; and then, if any of us felt ourselves not included in her list, she begged us to consider her thanks specially intended for us. The applause came harder and longer than ever the General looked all the admiration with which he had been intrusted, while the proud father of the successful *debutante* stood hard by and seemed to see before him a rich reward for his painstaking efforts at Miss Effie's dramatic education. It was one of the prettiest, gratifying spectacles the Opera House has ever furnished. Miss Ellsler has laid substantial foundation for a most favorable reception whenever she may favor Pittsburgh with another engagement.

At the matinee to-day the bill of last night will be repeated. It is a strong attraction. To-night, "The Hidden Hand."

Academy of Music.

Those who desire to hear Mr. J. K. Emmet in his inimitable characterization of "Fritz, Our Cousin German," should remember that there are but two more performances of the drama—at the matinee this afternoon, and this evening. He has had crowded houses all through the week, and those to-day will be as large as any. Seats can be secured during the day at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, or at the box office of the Academy.

On Monday evening Mr. Emmett produces for the first time on any stage a play written for him by Mr. Jay G. Rial, entitled "Piper and Peasant, or Phil the Fondling." It has been in rehearsal for some time, and will be brought out by Mr. Beamer in first class style.

English Opera.

Mr. Jay G. Rial, agent for the Kellogg English Opera Company, arrived in the city yesterday, bringing with him the list of operas to be produced at Library Hall, next week, by that organization. It is as follows: Thursday, "Trovatore;" Friday, "Mignon;" Saturday, matinee, "Marriage of Figaro;" evening, "Ernani" will be sung for the first time in America in English. This is a most attractive repertoire; and as the Kellogg company is strong enough to render them in most excellent style, a thoroughly enjoyable season may be anticipated.

The sale of reserved seats will begin at nine o'clock this morning, at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be two feasts of good things in the variety line at this theater to-day—matinee and evening. On the latter occasion a bill of unusual length will be given.

Concert and Promenade.

St. Paul's Cathedral (or Santa Cecelia) will give their seventh annual entertainment at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday evening next, to consist of a concert and promenade. The band, which numbers thirty pieces, will appear there for the first time in public with their new instruments. The choir of the Cathedral have volunteered their services for the occasion, and Prof. H. W. Nichols will preside at the piano.

Callender's Georgia Minstrels.

As already announced, Callender's Georgia minstrels will give two performances at the Fifth Avenue Theater, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. The company returns to Pittsburgh augmented in numbers, and will introduce many new and original features. Reserved seats can can now be had, without extra charge, at the bookstore of Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Aimee at Library Hall.

The queen of opera bouffe, Mlle Marie Aimee, is announced to appear at Library Hall for a short season of one week, commencing Monday evening, December 7th, under the management of Messrs. Graw & Chizzola. The operas announced include La Fille de Madame Angot, "La Grand Duchesse" and "La Perichole." The lovers of music combined with humor will enjoy this opportunity wonderfully, and we look for a full house during Miss Aimee's stay in Pittsburgh. She will be supported by a corps of competent and talented actors and singers, and a fine chorus and orchestra. Fuller particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

Choice Reading.

For the usual weekly budget of Sunday reading matter, containing everything worth having in that line, are indebted to Messrs. Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue. They are now in receip. of holiday goods of all kinds coming within the range of their business, and are prepared to supply customers at wonderfully low prices. Their lines of fine books, albums, toy-books, games, stereoscopes and stereoscopic views, stationery, etc., etc., are complete, embracing all grades and prices. Give them a call.

Supper and Festival.

A supper will be given on Thursday evening, December 3, 1874, for the benefit of the Swissvale Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. J. Fisher, pastor. The ladies having the matter in charge promise a first rate entertainment. On Friday following there will be a festival for children, when an excellent opportunity will be given for laying in a holiday supply of toys and other nicknacks. The friends of the congregation are expected to respond with their accustomed liberality.

Changes in Time Table.

On and after Sunday, 29th inst., the following changes in the time-table of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, will take effect: The Pacific express, which now leaves at 9:05 A. M., will hereafter leave at 9:03 A. M.; the Washington accommodation's time of departure will be 8:45 A. M., instead of 8:55 A. M., and will arrive at 8:23 A. M., instead of 8:15 A. M.; the Southern express will, under the new arrangement, arrive at 2:35 A. M., instead of 2:28.

Albums of all Styles

at Gildenfenney & Hess', No. 69 Fifth avenue.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime

will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this wholesome beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation, which will not affect the taste or change the character of the cider in the least degree, and its use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail, by

McCLARREN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, No. 84 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and importers of pure drugs, chemicals, trusses, brushes, French and English perfumery and soaps, saunders' face powders, Atkinson's Old White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, best English hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and Scotch oatmeal and Dublin porter, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

Holiday Presents

at Gildenfenney & Hess', No. 69 Fifth avenue.

Best Flours in the Market

are the Pearl Steam Mills two star, made from best Kentucky white wheat; Pittsburgh City Mills and Keiger, made from Kentucky amber and Michigan white wheat, all manufactured and guaranteed by Marshall, Kennedys & Co.

N. B.—See that the firm's name is on each barrel or sack.
MTUES

By Purchasing a Model Cooking Range

the luxury of cooked meals is soon to follow. Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,
No. 291 Liberty street.
TTHS

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Pomeroy, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., November 27, 1874.

River rising. Down 50 inches in the Pittsburgh coal fleet—Geo. Lysle, 10 A. M.; Tom Dodsworth, 3:30; Sampson No. 2, 4:15; Grand Lake No. 2, 4:20; Chas. Brown, 5:35; Samuel Miller, 5:40; My Choice, 5:45; Coal Valley, 5:50 P. M., and still they go every few minutes. Too dark to see names.

CAIRO, November 27.—Arrived—Mary Alice, Up—Colorado, St. Louis. Departed—Mollie Moore, New Orleans. River 9 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather clear; mercury 50.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—River 11 feet and rising. Weather fair and moderate.

VICKSBURG, November 27.—Up—Bee and barges and Jno. A. Scudder. Down—City of Vicksburg, City of Alton and R. E. Lee. Weather clear and pleasant. River rose 5 inches.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—River rising with 4 feet 3 inches in canal, and 2 feet 5 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Eddyville, Cincinnati; Etna and tow, Cairo. Departed—Eddyville, Nashville; Little Condo and Etna, Ironton; George Spangler, Evansville.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Arrived—Capitol City and Utah, Vicksburg; Gimlet, Keokuk; Anderson, Mound City; St. Joseph, Memphis; Alps, Illinois river; Rob Roy, Keokuk. River rising slowly, with 6 feet water to Cairo. Weather cloudy and cold all day; brisk NW storm to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—No arrivals. Departed—Glenecco, H. C. Yeager, Future City and barges, St. Louis; John B. Maude, Memphis. Weather clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—River on a stand, with 18 feet 1 inch on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—River rose 2 inches. Weather clear and pleasant. Departed—Idlewild, Dean and Republic, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Commonwealth, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, November 27.—Weather cloudy, with signs of snow; mercury 42 to 52; now 45 and rapidly falling. River fallen 1 inch, with 6 feet 7 inches on gauge. Down—Evansville, Shippers' Own and Tarascon. Up—George Roberts, Sandy and Gracie. Business dull.

READING FOR THE FAMILY.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Commercial.

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Latest and Most Reliable Home and Foreign News.

COMPLETE AND RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS.

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SECOND PAGE.—Editorial—The Permanency of the Republican Party; Commissioner Smith's Report; The Washburne Family, etc. Telegraphic—Formation of an Independent Political Party; Losses by the Storm; Additional from Washington, etc. Miscellaneous—Condition of the Pig Iron Market; Sketch of an Eccentric Character; A Wonderful Discovery; An Absconding Executor Reaching out to Boston; A Fiendish Outrage, etc.

THIRD PAGE.—Finance and Trade—Review of the Money Market; Latest Quotations of Gold and Government Bonds; Stock Quotations; Review of the General Market; The Oil Trade; Live Stock Market; Iron, Glass, Copper, Drug, Dry Goods, Leather and other markets.

FOURTH PAGE.—Editorial—The Gladstone-Manning Controversy; An Archbishop to the Rescue; A Useful Military Organization; Live Useful Men for Office, etc. Miscellaneous—A Victim of the Cruel Code; Particular and Particular; Personal; A Doctor's Story; Looking Back; Literary Notes, etc.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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Be Wise To-day—Now or Never—Seize the Tide that Leads to Fortune.

An opportunity is now offered by the Goddess of Fortune, to her patrons, to secure themselves a competency and perhaps an independence in the drawing of the Public Library of Louisville, Kentucky, which takes place on the 30th instant. The success of this drawing is an assured fact, and the drawing will positively take place on the day named, so that those who are desirous of making a small investment, with next to a certainty of a large return, should lose no time in securing their tickets, as only to-day (Saturday) for the sale of tickets to the Fifth Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky. Two and a half million of dollars will be distributed by lot to the ticket holders on next Monday, and thousands of thousands and hundreds of dollars, as follows:

1 Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		100,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		75,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each		100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each		100,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each		150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each		100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each		100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each		90,000
40 Cash Gifts, 2,500 each		100,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,400 each		120,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each		100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each		120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 200 each		100,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash.		2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5 00